

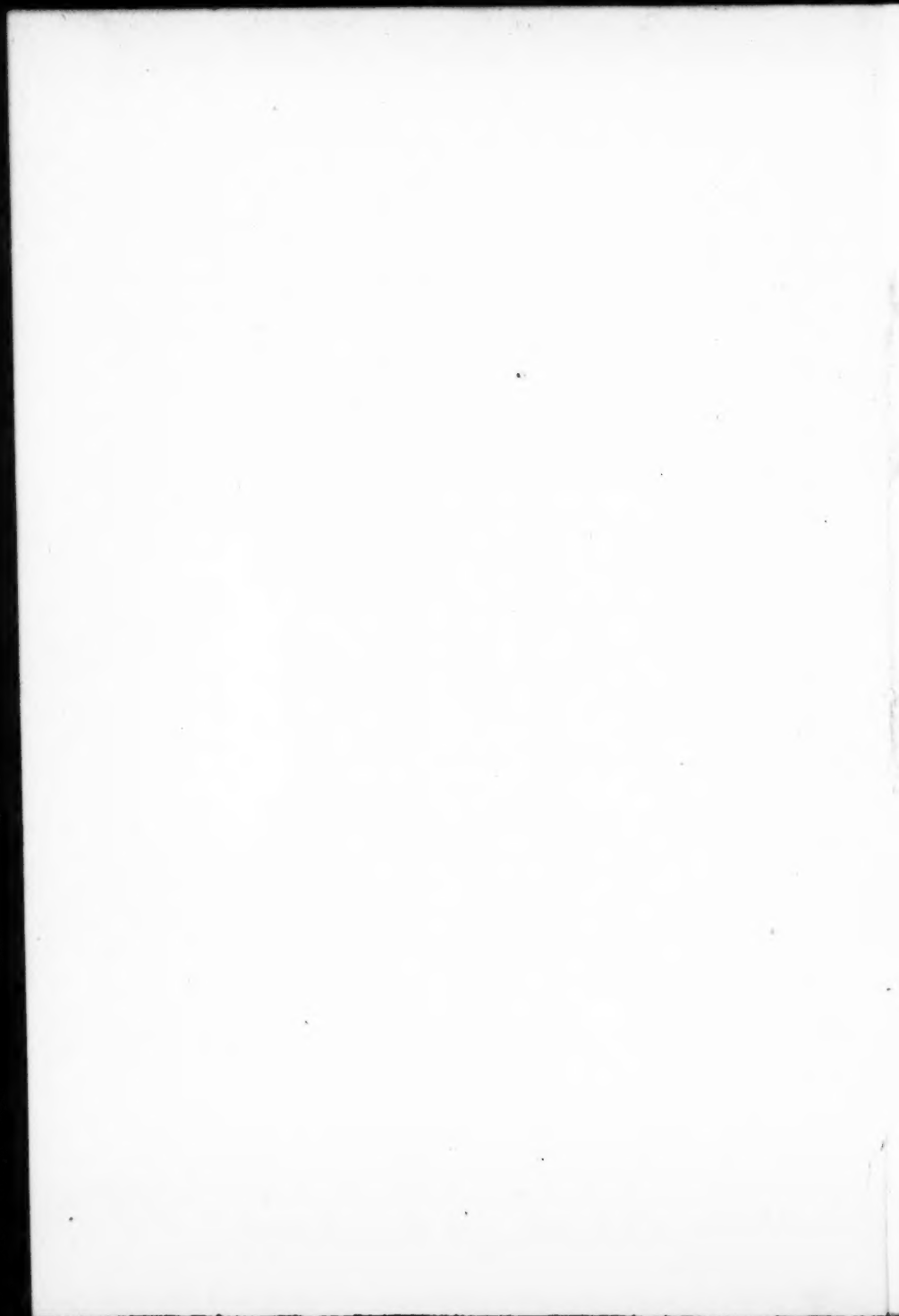
PROCEEDINGS
of the AMERICAN
FEDERATION
O F L A B O R

1893 ∴ 1894 ∴ 1895 ∴ 1896

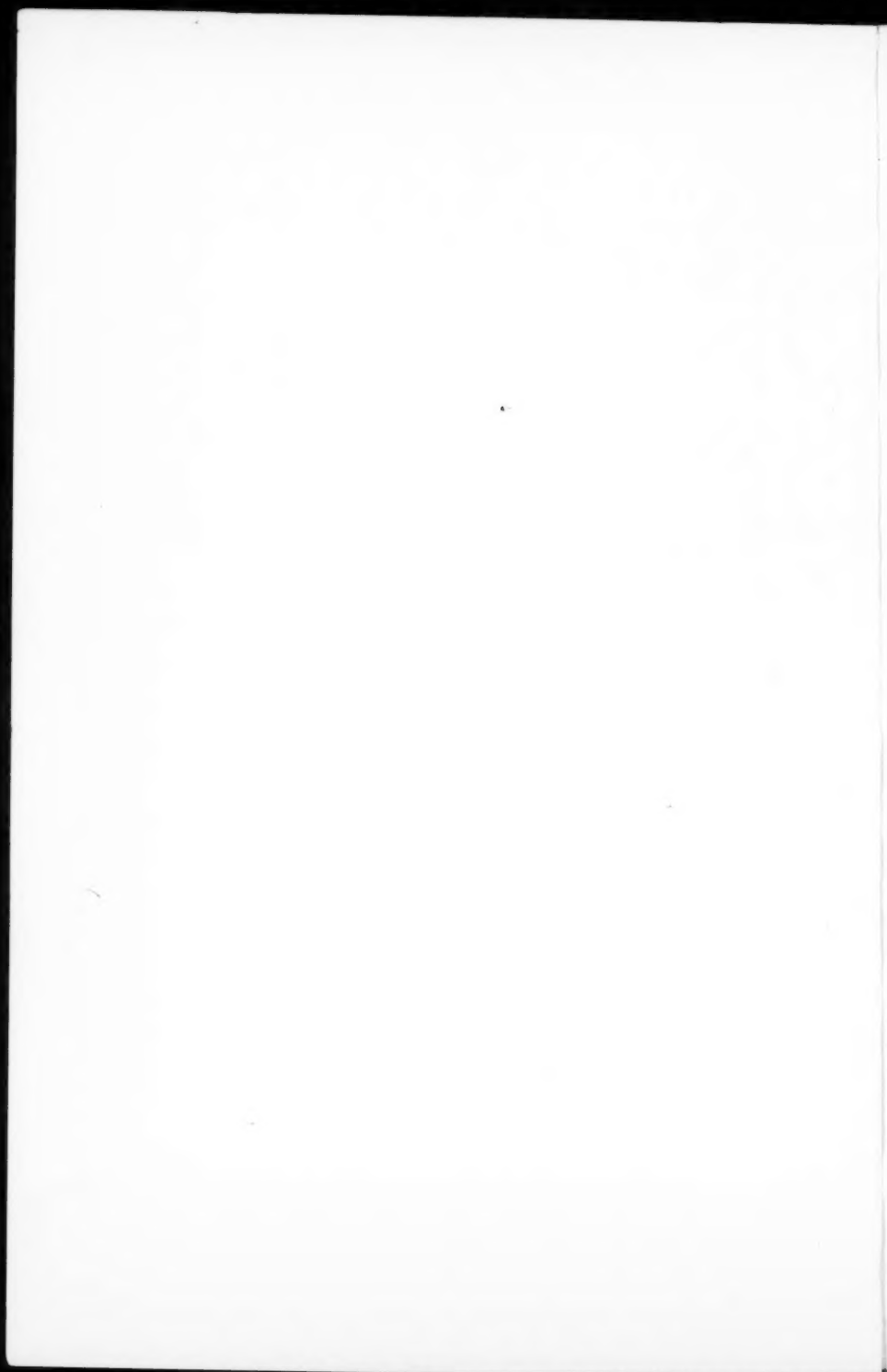
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1893



Labor Omnia Vincit

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Thirteenth Annual Convention

OF THE

American Federation
of Labor

HELD AT

CHICAGO, ILL.
December 11th to 19th Inclusive
1893

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF
A. F. OF L.

OFFICERS
OF THE
American Federation of Labor

PRESIDENT

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 14 Clinton Place, New York City.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

C. L. DRUMMOND, 358 E. Washington Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT,

JAMES BRETTELL, Mingo Junction, O.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. MARDEN, 620 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER

JOHN B. LENNON, Station D, Box 30, New York City.

SECRETARY

CHRIS. EVANS, 14 Clinton Place, New York City

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world, between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the Capitalist and the Laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit;

It therefore behooves the Representatives of the Trades and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the trade union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

Sec. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Sec. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; and, furthermore, to secure National Legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of Organized Labor.

Sec. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

Section 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M., on the second Monday in December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

Sec. 2. At the opening of the Convention, the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

Sec. 3. The following committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed by the President: 1st, Credentials; 2d, Rules and Order of Business; 3d, Report of President; 4th, Report of Secretary; 5th, Resolutions; 6th, Laws; 7th, Organization; 8th, Labels and Boycotts; 9th, Grievances; 10th, Local or Federated bodies.

Sec. 4. The Executive Council shall direct the Presidents or Chief Executive Officers of three National or International Unions at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations elect who shall compose an auditing committee, and this committee shall meet at the place for holding the convention three days prior to the convention, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

Sec. 5. All resolutions of a general character, or propositions for changes in this Constitution, may be sent by delegates-elect or the officers of affiliated organizations to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. at least two weeks previous to the assembling of conventions; the Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed as a program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

Section 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; and so on; and from each Local or District Trade organization or federated body, not connected with, or having a National or International head, affiliated with this Federation, one delegate. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

Sec. 2. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and

International Unions are entitled to, based upon the last reports made to the office of the Federation.

Sec. 3. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled from any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation or any Central body or National or International Union connected with the A. F. of L. under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 4. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, from the President of the Federation. But no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Sec. 5. No Central Labor Union or any other Central body of delegates shall admit to their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by a National or International organization of their trade, under penalty of being denied representation in the General Conventions of this Federation. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Unions in their vicinity, where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the A. F. of L. to all Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. When a Local, National or International Trade Union shall send to a Convention a delegate who is not a bona-fide crafts man of the trade he represents on the face of his credential, said Union shall also send a statement to that effect to the Convention, stating the fact and giving reasons therefor.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICER.

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention, who shall constitute an Executive Council.

Sec. 2. Should a vacancy in the office of President occur between the annual meetings of the Federation, such vacancy shall be filled by election by the Executive Council.

Sec. 3. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

Sec. 4. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 5. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all General Conventions; to take general supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to publish a quarterly circular on January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31, of each year; to sign all official documents; to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interests of the Federation; to submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an

itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation; and at the end of his term of office he shall report his acts and doings to the annual convention of the Federation. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interests of the Federation. He shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over all their deliberations, and he shall receive for his services such sum as the annual Conventions may determine, payable weekly.

Sec. 2. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In the event of such a vacancy in said office, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue within six days from the date of such vacancy a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary of the annual Convention, and furnish to the Committee on Credentials at each Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body with the Federation; to keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the annual Convention may direct; to receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and to pay them to the Treasurer taking his receipt therefor; Provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$250, for current expenses, which money shall only be paid out on the approval of the President; to submit to the Finance Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; to close all accounts of the Federation on October 31 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after said date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing convention; to publish a financial report in the quarterly circular, and send ten copies to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation. His office shall be located in the same office with that of the President. He shall give a bond of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the annual Conventions may determine, payable weekly.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank, in his name as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. He shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution, and none others. He shall submit to the annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books and papers of the Federation

formance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer under his control, and for the faithful performance shall be \$100.

Sec. 5. All books and financial accounts shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade and Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions and connect them with the Federation until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months, their charter shall be revoked. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention in printed form a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no endorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported upon by the Executive Council.

Sec. 3. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

ARTICLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Section 1. In case any National or International or Local body affiliated with this Federation shall order a strike, or are locked out, and by reason of financial distress it shall be necessary for it to call upon the Federation for aid, the Executive Council, if they deem that such organization is entitled to receive such assistance, shall make an assessment, not exceeding 2 cents per member per week, upon every other National, International and Local body so affiliated with the Federation. Such assessment shall remain in force for a period not exceeding five continuous weeks, unless otherwise ordered by a general vote of all National and International Unions affiliated.

Sec. 2. Any National or International organization, or other body connected with this Federation, failing to comply with the requirements of Sec. 1 of this Article, within a period of thirty days, shall be suspended, and shall not be reinstated until all arrearages are paid in full.

Sec. 3. Accompanying a call for an assessment shall be a circular from the President of the Federation, giving a detailed account of the strike or lockout.

Sec. 4. No affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to benefit from the strike fund of the Federation until they have been six months affiliated, have paid six months per capita tax to the Federation, and are in good standing.

ARTICLE IX.—REVENUE.

Section 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-fourth of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month; and from Central Labor Unions of City and State Federated bodies, \$6.25 every three months. All moneys shall be payable to the Secretary of the Federation.

Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full.

Sec. 3. Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the Convention, when such arrearages are paid in full.

Sec. 4. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers, from place to place, in the interests of the Federation.

Sec. 5. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$3.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

ARTICLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution or the Constitution of affiliated Unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Sec. 2. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

Sec. 3. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a Local body, to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trades Union movement, and shall have the power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided the request for a certificate be endorsed by the nearest Local or National Trades Union officials connected with this Federation.

Sec. 4. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be \$5, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and which shall accompany the application.

Sec. 5. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city, belonging to the National or International Union, affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions, shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions

where none exist, and to organize as Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen preclude other forms of organization.

Sec. 7. The A. F. of L. shall refer all applications for charters from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

Sec. 8. Charters shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor, that power to be

vested solely in the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

ARTICLE XI.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE NAMES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NUMBER OF UNIONS REPRESENTED, AND THE NUMBER OF VOTES EACH DELEGATE IS ENTITLED TO.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.
Bakers.....	1	50	Henry Weismann, 34 E. 3d street, New York City, N. Y.
Barbers, Journeym'n, Internat.	1	17	F. M. Vanhorn, 300 West Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	1	41	H. J. Skiffington, 325 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
Brass Workers (Brotherhood).	1	12	Wm. Anderson, 1402 Dodier street, St. Louis, Mo.
Brewery Workmen.....	1	80	Chas. F. Bechtold, 404 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Broom Makers, Internat. Union	1	2	C. J. Anderson, 409 Amria St., St. Louis
Carpenters and Joiners	4	90	P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Phila. Pa.
(Brotherhood).....		90	Jas. J. Linehan, Rand-McNally building, Chicago, Ill.
		90	R. C. Longsdon, 4049 Ashland Place, St. Louis, Mo.
		90	L. R. Carl, 12 Wall St., Auburn, N. Y.
Carpenters and Joiners	1	22	John Smith, 341 Swan St., Chicago, Ill.
(Amalgamated).....			
Carriage and Wagon Workers'	1	10	H. Dopheide, 407 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.
International.....			
Cigarmakers' International	4	68	J. M. Barnes, 617 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Union.....		68	John C. Dornell, Room 39 Commerce bld., Chicago, Ill.
		67	Samuel Gompers, 14 Clinton Place, New York City.
		68	W. Neuroth, 1018 13th St., Denver Col.
Clerks' (Retail) Nat'l Associat'n	2	21	Louis Nash, Yorkshire Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
		20	A. Loeburg, Indianapolis, Ind.
Coopers International Union..	1	20	Geo. A. Marthaler, Whiting, Ind.
Electrical Workers' National	1	30	Henry Miller, 13 Emilis bld., St. Louis, Mo.
Brotherhood.....			
Furniture Workers' Inter-	1	35	George Guntner, 699 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
national Union.....			
Garment Workers.....	2	25	Chas. F. Reichers, 28 Lafayette Place, New York City.
		25	C. G. Aalborg, 749 Carroll St., Chicago, Ill.
Class Workers (Flint).....	1	73	P. J. Kelly, 260 Fulton St., Butler, Pa.
Hotel and Restaurant Em-	1	23	W. C. Pomeroy, 148 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
ployees' National Alliance....			
Horse Shoers (Journeymen) ..	1	20	Roady Kenehan, 1518 Wazee St., Denver, Col.
Iron Molders Union of America	3	52	Joseph F. Valentine, 18½ Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
		52	Martin Fox, Box 388, Cincinnati, O.
		52	R. H. Metcalf, 166 Edward St., Cleveland, O.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.

7

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.
Iron and Steel Workers.....	3	34	Wm. A. Carney, 2832 Carey Alley (s. s.), Pittsburg, Pa.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Union	1	33	James Brettell, Mingo Junction, O.
Lasters' Protective Union.....	2	33	Wm. Hughes, Box 648, Muncie, Ind.
		26	F. A. Pouchot, 5234 State St. Chicago, Ill.
		38	Wm. H. Marden, 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
		37	Ed. C. Smith, 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Laundry Workers' Union 5254..	1	1	Ida B. Keys, 142 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Longshoremen's Nat. Assoc'n			Dan Keefe, 2958 Lowe ave. Chicago, Ill.
Mine Workers (United).....	4	20	John McBride, Massillon, Ohio.
		49	P. H. Penna, Linton, Ind.
		49	Chas. Cail, Lock Box 155, New Straitsville, Ohio.
		48	C. Miller, Massillon, Ohio.
Machinists' Internat'l Union..	1	7	Thos. J. Morgan, 6239 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Painters and Decorators.....	2	40	James Glackin, 175 Sebor St., Chicago, Ill.
		40	J. W. McKinney, 80 Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.
Quarrymen's National Union..	1	5	John J. Byron, Quincy, Mass.
Railway(Street)Employees' N.A	1	48	W. D. Mahon, 675 East Livingston Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Seamen's National Union.....	3	27	A. Fureseth, S. W. cor. East and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
		27	Richard Powers, 47 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
		26	T. J. Elderkin, 47 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Spinners (Cotton Mule).....	1	1	Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass.
Tailors (Journeymen)....	2	30	John B. Lennon, Box 30, Station D., New York City.
		30	P. E. Jensen, 394 Homer St., Chicago, Ill.
Tanners and Curriers, United Brotherhood of America.....	1	2	John E. Coughlin, 640 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Tile Layers' National Union...	1	3	James J. Daly, 154 East 85th St., New York City.
Typographical Internat. Union	4	93	Wm. B. Prescott, 50 Vance Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
		93	W. J. Miller, 61 Court St. Boston, Mass.
		93	H. Dorsey, 104 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
		92	C. L. Drummond, 358 East Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Typographia (German-Amer.).	1	13	A. Belz, 34 Bellevue Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Varnishers (Hardw'd & Piano)	1	8	P. J. Grimes, 88 South Sansames St., Chicago, Ill.
Woodworkers (Machine).....	1	16	John Green, 3846 Lincoln Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
State Branch (Illinois).....	1	1	George Gear, 522 29th St., Chicago, Ill.
Fed. of Labor (Baltimore, Md)	1	1	James Duncan, 748 McHenry St., Baltimore Md.
Federated Trades Council (Milwaukee, Wis.).....	1	1	F. J. Weber, 905 10th St. Milwaukee, Wis
Federated Trades Assembly (Duluth, Minn.).....	1	1	Maurice Griffin, Duluth, Minn.
Trade and Labor Council (Detroit, Mich.).....	1	1	James H. Dunn, 243 Orlean St., Detroit, Mich.
Trade and Labor Council (Oshkosh, Wis.).....	1	1	Chas. Scheel, Oshkosh, Wis.
Trade and Labor Assembly (Chicago, Ill.).....	1	1	Thos. J. Griffin, 76 Laundale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Trades Council (Birmingham, Ala.).....	1	1	Jere Dennis, care Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.
Trades Council (Paducah, Ky.)	1	1	P. Smith, 97 Jackson St Paducah, Ky.
Trades Assembly (Pueblo, Col.)	1	1	A. P. Morris, Pueblo, Col.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF DELEGATES.	NUMBER OF VOTES FOR EACH DELEGATE	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DELEGATES.
Central Labor Council (San Francisco, Cal.).....	1	1	M. McGlynn, 724 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.
Trades and Labor Assembly (Denver, Col.).....	1	1	Hamilton Armstrong, Denver, Col.
Trade and Labor Unions (St. Louis, Mo.).....	1	1	Philip A. Hoffer, 1213 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.
Central Labor Union, (Boston, Mass.).....	1	1	Frank McCarthy, 73 Hudson St., Boston, Mass.
Central Labor Union (Cleveland, Ohio).....	1	1	Robt. Banlow, 113 Chaplain St., Cleveland, O.
Central Labor Union (Toledo, O.)	1	1	M. B. McCarthy, 901 Buckeye St., Toledo, O.
Track Makers' Union No. 407..	1	1	Frank K. Foster, 134 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 5581.....	1	2	Lee M. Hart, 120 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Horse Nail Workers' Union No. 6170.....	1	1	James A. Tracy, 14 South Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.
Horse Shoers' Union No. 5755..	1	1	M. J. Dixon, 396 Barome St., New Orleans, La.
Packers and Nailers' Protective Union No. 6152.....	1	1	H. O. Lien, Box 413 Superior Wis.
Federal Labor Union No. 5599..	1	2	Samuel A. Dabney, Clarkville, Tenn.
Federal Labor Union No. 5779..	1	4	Wm. M. Frizzell, Gallipolis, O.
Piano Tuners' Prot. Union No. 6231.....	1	1	E. Loeffler, Nashville, Tenn.
Tobacco Pressmen Helpers' Union No. 6041.....	1	1	W. Nolan, 2239 Warren St. St. Louis, Mo.
Woolen Operatives' Union No. 5614.....	1	1	Chas. Chadwick, North Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill.
Gold Gliders' Union No. 5768....	1	1	Thos. Glendining, Room 4, Kinzie Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Federal Labor Union No. 3873..	1	11	Thos. H. Looby, 6 Bromley Park, Roxbury, Mass.
Musicians' Prot. Union No. 6061	1	2	E. A. Drach, 820 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
Crispin Shoemakers' Union No. 6230.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, Stevenson and Wetmore Sts., Nashville, Tenn.
Musicians' Mutual Benevolent Association No. 5579.....	1	4	Emuel Boulanger, St. Louis, Mo.
Musicians' Prot. Union No. 5819	1	1	Wm. E. Lee, 712 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Teamsters' Prot. Union No. 6145	1	3	M. J. Carmody, 229 West 16th St., Chicago, Ill.
Sash, Door and Blind Workers' Union No. 5150.....	1	1	Frank Klestil, 2501 Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The list above shows 95 delegates present, representing 72 organizations, 38 National and International, 3 Federal labor unions, 15 local unions, 1 State branch, and 15 Central bodies.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
1893
Report of Proceedings.

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

Council Chamber,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1893.

Convention called to order at 10 A. M. by President Gompers, and Chris. Evans occupied his seat as Secretary.

President Gompers introduced Mr. John J. McGrath, President of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly.

Mr. McGrath welcomed the delegates to Chicago in a few well chosen words.

President Gompers announced the Committee on Credentials as follows: P. H. Penna, R. H. Metcalf, Samuel Ross, Wm. Anderson, L. M. Hart As assistant secretary, P. J. Maas, of the Typographical Union; as messenger, J. J. Lynch, of the Cigar Makers.

President Gompers introduced Wm. C. Pomeroy, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly. The address was delivered amid enthusiastic cheers.

M. H. Madden, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, alluded to the army of unemployed, expressed hope that the Federation would take action to alleviate the distress, assured the Federation of the warm sympathy of all wage-workers, and hoped success would attend the work of the convention.

President Gompers responded on behalf of the Federation, as follows:

On behalf of the organized army of discontent, we accept your welcome so eloquently and humanely extended. The path of the progress of organized labor has been strewn with the unmarked graves of heroes and heroines. From time immemorial the producer has borne the burden. Through the dark ages of

man's development to the present day organized labor stands for hope, humanity, and progress. To it credit is due that we today see clearer the wrongs and injustice which prevail. It voices the hopes of the future and calls to account those responsible for the present. Last night I walked through the corridors of the City Hall and saw hundreds of men lying on the stone flooring, on the iron steps, and some asleep standing up—all men in enforced idleness. Those responsible for these conditions should take warning. They are sleeping in false security.

The men responsible for these things, who send out their protests, in which we join, against the bomb in Barcelona, against the bomb in Paris, and against the assassin's bullet in Chicago must understand that they must concede to the solution of the problem that organized labor presents or they will be confronted with the guerilla warfare to which I have alluded. Organized labor presents a solution of these problems. I appeal to those responsible men because the responsibility is resting on their shoulders. If they oppose organized labor in its solution of these questions, the people, without assembling, unbridled, unanswerable, and irresponsible, may—but who can fortell what dangers may confront the human family? If, on the other hand, those responsible for these conditions will take the advice of the friends of humanity before it is too late, conditions may be reversed, and a prosperous and just and human condition reinstated.

Delegates, I bid you welcome. I know the spirit that will move you. Here you have a free forum, where every man and woman is free to express his or her feeling. It is the freest forum in the world. Again I bid you welcome.

Committee on Credentials retired in order to examine the credentials of delegates.

President Gompers announced that contests or protests—if any—were to be made, parties making the same should see chairman of Committee and arrange time for hearing.

Moved by Delegate Carney, that rules of last convention prevail.

Objected to by Delegate Powers.

Chair ruled Delegate Carney's motion out of order, owing to objection being raised.

Moved by Delegate McGuire, that a recess be taken for one hour.

Amended by Delegate Lennon to adjourn to 1 P. M.

Original motion withdrawn.

Amendment carried.

Adjourned to meet at 1 P. M.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order by President Compers at 1 P. M.

Roll of officers called, and the following absentees noted:

P. J. McGuire, 1st Vice-President, Wm. Carney, 2d Vice-President.

Report of Committee on Credentials called for.

Committee stated that they would be ready to report in a short time.

Delegate Powers moved that the rules of the last convention be the rules of this convention until others are adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Chairman of Committee on Credentials reports progress and asks further time.

Moved by Delegate Lennon to take a recess for one hour, then committee to report on all uncontested delegates.

Carried.

Convention again resumed business at 2:15, with President Compers in the chair.

Report of Committee on Credentials called for.

See list of delegates on pages 6, 7 and 8.

Chairman Penna reported favorably on delegates as per list, and on Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 191, having sent in two credentials upon which we report unfavorably, because of its affiliation with the national organization of painters and decorators, and hence are already represented here.

Anti-Contract Convict Labor League submit two credentials, with the explanation that it does not expect a vote in this body, but desires a hearing.

The protest or dispute between Baltimore's Federation of Labor and Musical Protective Union 6061, would be reported on later.

P. H. PENNA, Chairman,
R. H. METCALF,
SAMUEL ROSS,
WM. ANDERSON,
L. M. HART,

Committee.

Delegate Barnes asked if the Committee on Credentials considered Article IV, Section 6, in making their report.

Delegate Penna, chairman of committee, answered yes, and if there was any specific case, to name it.

Moved by Delegate Lennon, that the report be received and approved and delegates seated. Adopted unanimously.

Moved by Delegate Pomeroy, that the appointments of Mr. P. J. Maas, as assistant secretary, and J. J. Lynch, as messenger, be confirmed.

Adopted.

The Secretary then read the following communication:

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 11, 1893.
Samuel Compers, Pres't. American Federation of Labor, City Hall:
The American Railway Union sends greetings cordial and fraternal to the American Federation of Labor and hopes its deliberations may be harmonious and fruitful of great good to the great cause it represents.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Moved that it be received, placed on file and spread on the minutes.

Adopted.

The following communication was read and approved from the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees:

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1893.

Mr. Chris Evans, Secretary A. F. of L.

Dear Sir:—Would you kindly read this to the convention in order that they, while patronizing the various theatres and opera houses in Chicago, do not purchase seats or enter the following four theatres: The Columbia, Haymarket, Havlin's and Windsor. The managers of these four theatres not alone refuse to give organized labor a living scale of wages but are also of that class of human vampires who try by legal means to place organized labor in jail and thus prevent any fair means of adjusting our differences.

Trusting our brothers will not patronize these unfair theatres, I am fraternally yours,

L. M. HART.

President Chicago Local No. 2, I. B. T. S. E.

The reading of officers' reports being in order, Delegate McGuire was called to the chair and the reports of President Compers, Secretary Evans and Treasurer J. B. Lennon were read and referred to the proper committees.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

To the Delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Workers:—As the representatives of that great body of workers who produce the wealth of our country, and who recognize that man's destiny is to be something more than to be mere adjuncts to machines, beasts of burden; as representatives of the bone and sinew of our land, as men who know their rights, who dare proclaim, maintain and defend them, I extend to you a fraternal greeting to this convention.

Here in the Queen City, the great metropolis of the West, where the inspiring breezes of the great lake nerve man to deeds sublime, to reach unheard of and unseen realms of grandeur. Where even now may be seen the passing away of a scene, before which the whole world stood entranced and involuntarily exclaimed, Chicago, thy name is Wonder! Here in the fading shadow of the colossal, magnificent "White City," where the genius and noble handicraft of man reared the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, surpassing in reality the flights of fancy and the poet's dream, here, may we, representatives of those who made this wondrous project and achievement possible, not take counsel with each other and determine upon such action that shall forever obliterate the dark shades, the injustice and the cruel wrongs perpetrated on the toiling masses, the wealth producers of America?

The existence of our organizations and our convention supply the answer. It is written so indelibly that "all who run may read," that the day of injustice to labor must soon draw to a close. The path of labor's struggle for justice is strewn with the bodies of heroes whose memories are forgotten, whose names are unknown and whose praises are unsung. Let the ties which bind us to the past, let the interests which demand our watchfulness of the present, let the nobility of our aspirations for justice, truth, liberty, honor and a grander development of the human family of the future, be the guiding stars to our actions at this convention.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

Since August of this year we have been in the greatest industrial depression this country has ever experienced. It is no exaggeration to say that more than three millions of our fellow toilers throughout the country are without employment and have been so since the time named. This lamentable industrial condition is attributed by many to various causes, and it seems to me that the accurate statement of them here is both requisite and appropriate, so that we may be better enabled to so frame our legislation that it may tend to a proper solution of the problem dependent upon the wage-workers for solution.

From the time industry began to emerge from the panic of 1873-79, there began the introduction of vastly improved machinery, tools and methods of production. The inventions in electricity, the general application of this force as well as steam to industry was indeed "displacing labor faster than new industries could be founded." Production, production, production, faster, greater, was the impulse, the thought and motive of the capitalist class. That in the end the great body of workers comprise those who must of necessity consume the production was given no consideration whatever by our "Captains of Industry." As a result, the great storehouses are glutted with the very articles required by the people, without their ability—or rather their opportunity to obtain—consume—them. Does it require more than ordinary observation to discern that from conditions so abnormal and abominable industrial stagnation must ensue? We, the representatives of the organized toiling masses of our country, offered the only reasonable, practical and tangible solution to meet the changed conditions of industry.

In the circular call for this convention I took occasion to say:

"Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the support of their fellows. In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail there must of necessity be something wrong at the basic foundation, and it requires but little study to come to the conclusion that the ownership and control of the wealth, of the means of production, by private corporations which have no human sympathy or apparent responsibility, is the cause of the ills and wrongs borne by the human family.

"The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be a guarantee that employment, remunerative, safe and healthful, is accorded to all. Wherever these rights and guarantees are denied, it becomes those devoted to the interests of the people and the progress of our race to take such action as will necessarily make these declarations actualities and not meaningless phrases."

The Federation early foresaw the great difficulty which confronted the people, and in 1884 declared for the movement to

REDUCE THE HOURS OF LABOR.

It is unnecessary to repeat the lamentable incident which frustrated the eight-hours movement of 1886. But in 1890, true to its mission, the American Federation of Labor resolved to engage in the movement to gradually enforce the eight-hour work day in which we were partially successful. Had we been met by less antagonism of the capitalist class and by those who should have been our friends it is safe to say that the panic of 1893 would have been averted, deferred and certainly less intense.

The only method by which a practical, just and safe equilibrium can be maintained in the industrial world for the fast and ever increasing introduction of machinery, is a commensurate reduction of the hours of labor. I am very sure that if the employers were to substitute a division of the work required, among all their workers, instead of the discharge of a number, we would much sooner emerge from the present industrial and commercial stagnation.

THE EFFECT UPON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

There can be no question but what the present industrial conditions have had and are having a deleterious effect upon the organizations of labor and that in many instances losses in member-

ship have occurred, particularly in such organizations of recent origin or which have failed "in time of peace to prepare for war" by providing themselves with funds by which such eras as the present are tideed safely over. In most, if not all, of the older organizations and those which have well filled treasuries no loss of membership has occurred; on the contrary, several report that a constant increase is taking place.

It is noteworthy, that while in every previous industrial crisis the trade unions were literally mowed down and swept out of existence, the unions now in existence have manifested, not only the powers of resistance, but of stability and permanency. This fact in itself is the best answer to all trade union antagonists, carping critics and sophists.

In several reports made to previous conventions of the Federation, attention was called to the necessity of the unions, in order to be of practical benefit at all times, and under all circumstances, to inaugurate a system of high dues from, and extending the benefits to their members. It cannot be successfully disputed that these features, whenever introduced, have been largely instrumental in maintaining the ranks of labor unbroken. Beyond doubt the superficial motive of continued membership in unions organized upon this basis was the monetary benefits the members were entitled to; but be that as it may, the results are the same, that is, membership is maintained, the organization remains intact during dull periods of industry, and is prepared to take advantage of the first sign of an industrial revival. Nor is it amiss to direct attention to another fact which the labor movement teaches in connection with the introduction of the system of high dues in unions—that the greatest success attends the effort when inaugurated or started during so-called "dull times."

In considering the subject of the great number of idle, unemployed workers, the almost countless thousands of our fellow men and women who are suffering the pangs of hunger, the poignancy of distress and dependence, the heart of the toiler is touched, his mind almost appalled. To know that because human ingenuity has rendered it easier to produce all that mankind may require or desire and are thereby made sinless victims is the assertion in itself of a society system based upon injustice and cruelty and in total disregard of human and natural right. To struggle to supplant such a system by one in which "man's inhumanity to man" shall be a thing relegated to and regarded as the barbarism of the past is the duty of every man who loves his kind, and is the mission of organized labor.

HARMONY OF ACTION NECESSARY.

There is still too great a division and lack of cohesive action among the toiling masses of our country, not only on political lines, but on economic lines also. The greatest factor in antagonizing the demands of labor is the large number of unorganized workers. In economic disputes with employers, or in controversies arising therefrom in the courts or in the legislative halls this factor is used to the detriment of the entire body of wage-earners.

Nor is this cause of complaint confined to the unorganized wage-earners—that is to say, on political lines. Should the wage earners of our country act more in harmony with each other in this field of their duties we would rest assured that that legislation sought in the interest of labor would be more readily forthcoming, and we would have less, if any, necessity to oppose and resist legislation repressive or antagonistic in its character. Our fellow-workers have to too large an extent been partisans first and wage-workers after. Let us hope that as the result of our efforts to organize, educate and secure concessions for the toiling masses, that they will not only reverse the order of their former actions, but be as politically independent as they desire to be economically free.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The last Convention recommended to the organized workmen that they take such action politically as shall secure the best results to labor and place the movement upon a higher plane. I desire to record not only that, in my judgment, the trend will soon be in that direction, but that every earnest effort made has met with the cordial co-operation of the members of the Executive Council. An intelligent use of the ballot by the toilers in their own interest must largely contribute to lighten the burdens of our economic struggles. Let us elect men from the ranks of labor to represent us in Congress and the Legislatures wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself. Let us never be recreant to our trust, and, regardless of political affiliations or predilections, always vote against those who are inimical to the interest of labor.

FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION.

There is little of progress which can be reported in the nature of legislation by Congress in the interest of labor. When our convention closed the short session of the 52d Congress was being held, and nearly the entire time was taken up with the appropriation bills. Another reason for the delays in legislation of the character we desire is the fact that the organizations which demand legislation frequently have but a vague conception of what laws are sought to be passed, amended or repealed. I would recommend that organizations securing the favorable action and endorsement of the Federation for any legislation it demands shall be required to furnish the Executive Council with a draft of a bill covering the measure desired within a reasonable time after the close of conventions. Bills of a general character can be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council. I am fully persuaded that many opportunities have been lost or delayed for the passage of labor measures.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Attorney General under the last administration, in response to a letter from one of the departments, rendered an opinion which declared that the operations of the Eight Hour Law of August 1, 1892, apply only to work performed directly by or on behalf of the Government; that it did not have any binding force upon a sub-contractor; that any work performed in preparing material, etc., for government work did not come under the provisions of the law.

This opinion was at such variance with what we had looked upon the law to plainly state and mean that the Executive Council determined early to have the opinion reviewed and reversed. We had interviews with several of the assistant secretaries of the Treasury and with the Assistant Supervising Architect without much result. We finally had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury of the present administration, and the entire matter was gone over. Mr. Carlisle stated to us that he was then unprepared to give us a positive decision as to what his final action would be under the law, but from the plain reading of it he was inclined to the belief that our interpretation of its provisions was correct. The Executive Council was to have a case prepared and submitted to the Secretary, when he would issue an "order" to the department on the matter. This matter has occurred too recently for the preparation and submission of the case until after the close of the convention. It is but scant justice to say that our friend, the Hon. Henry W. Blair, has rendered us very material assistance in regard to having the eight hour law enforced.

CAR COUPLER LAW.

Just prior to the close of the 52d Congress a law was passed requiring the railroad companies to gradually equip their cars with uniform "couplers." I am pleased to say that my presence in Washington at the time materially aided in the passage of the bill. Quite a number of Congressmen who intended either to not vote at all or vote against the bill voted for its passage when I informed them that we favored it. We have every reason to believe that when this law shall come into full operation that many thousands of lives and limbs will be saved annually that are now ruthlessly destroyed.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

When the act known as the "Geary Law" was passed, the Chinese resident in this country were required to comply with certain regulations, among which was that they should present themselves for registration before an official of the Federal Government, on or before May 5, 1893. At the behest of the Chinese six companies, which set themselves up as a higher authority than the United States Government, the Chinese set the law at defiance and refused to comply with its provisions. The Chinese, by this act, if by no other acts, demonstrated that the laws of our country nor the will of our people are binding upon them when the six companies decree otherwise.

Nor have the government officials attempted their deportation, as required by law. On the contrary, at the extraordinary session of Congress recently held, a supplementary law was passed extending the time for registration for six months from the time of its passage. Although six weeks have passed since this extension was given no disposition is manifested that the law will be complied with. It is quite evident that the Chinese and their six companies do not regard our government as seriously inclined to enforce the law.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE CENSUS.

At the Birmingham Convention a resolution was adopted declaring in favor of the Department of Labor taking charge of the Census Bureau and at each decennial to ascertain and report the result of the census taken. Good and sufficient reasons for our resolutions were given and need not be repeated here. Recently, however, I have been requested to have the Federation express anew its views upon this matter. I commend this most worthy project to your favorable consideration and action.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Notwithstanding that the depressed condition of industry has checked immigration to a very large extent, it has not deterred many of the employing class from either violating or encouraging the violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law. When the fact is known that within the past six months more violators of the law were detected and a larger number of alien contract laborers returned to whence they came than in any other previous year, an idea can be formed of the extent to which this "traffic in laborers" was carried on when "times were better."

The immigration and other officers in this department should be appointed because of their sympathy with the law and their ability to enforce it. They should be clothed with full discretion and power in the premises and responsible to the Executive power only.

We must uphold the officers who are attempting, with the limited powers at their command, to enforce the law, or with a revival of trade a full flood of laborers under contract will come in upon us.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted demanding the passage of a law by Congress by which the means of communication should be owned, controlled and operated by the Federal Government, I early in the year entered into a correspondence with government officials and others who were interested in the same direction. In June last 15,000 petitions, with a circular accompanying, were sent to the Unions of the country asking for signatures, so that the same could be presented to Congress. I regret to be compelled to report that the petitions have either not been signed to a very great extent, or if signed, comparatively few have been returned to our headquarters. Before further action was taken it was deemed practical to obtain further advice upon the matter from this Convention.

STRIKES ON RAILROADS.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of the courts and officers of the Government to make all strikes, and particularly those on the railroads, an offense against the laws of the country. Early in the year Judge Ricks issued an order compelling railroad employees to continue their work for a company, and convicted and sent to prison an engineer who had not complied

with the order. That such an interpretation of the Inter-State Commerce Law is at variance with its plain intent is held by eminent jurists; and I would cite the fact that when that law was under consideration in the Senate an amendment covering the exact provisions as contained in Judge Ricks' order was defeated. The order of Judge Taft went even farther in its effect upon the denial of the right to cease work in order to obtain fairer conditions of labor than did that of Judge Ricks'.

Your attention is called to the fact that the Postmaster-General and the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service recommend in their reports just made the passage of a bill making practically the cessation of work (strike) of employees on railroads an offense against the laws of the United States and punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$500 and imprisonment of from six months to two years. The latter-named officer in his report submits a bill framed upon the subject and the former approves it, at the same time adding his definition of a mail train to mean any train even "with a single pouch or a railway postal car."

When nearly every other government of the civilized world is conceding the full right not only of organization, but also of the untrammelled right to use every legitimate means for the purpose of securing higher wages, less hours and better conditions for labor, it illy becomes the officers of our Republic to seek further hindrances to intensify and burden the struggles of labor.

Since the above information reached me I have been in correspondence with the officers of the various railroad organizations in the hope that by our joint action we may be enabled to defeat such baneful legislation and to secure such other measures as will redound to the interest of the wealth-producing masses.

NATIONAL UNIONS.

In accordance with our well-defined policy to not only organize our fellow-workers in local Unions, but also to render them doubly equipped to protect and promote their interests, to form new national Unions, we have organized three new national trade unions. An attempt was made to organize a Laundry Workers' National Union, but had to be abandoned owing to the depression in the trade occurring at that time. The Teamsters' and Draymen's Unions have been requested to send delegates to a conference to be held in this city during this week to form a National Union.

Six National Trade Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in the past year, and we have reason to hope and believe that the International Machinists' Association will soon remove the useless obstacle which stands in the way and join the great family of trade unions under the potential and fraternal banner of the A. F. of L.

The time in the history of our brothers in the railroad organizations certainly has arrived when they should be in closer touch and affiliation with their organized fellow-workers. It is not true that because they are powerful they cannot be made more so. Their affiliation with the Federation would take from them no rights they now possess, and would give them many advantages they now necessarily lack. I would recommend that this Convention authorize the Executive Council to appoint committees to appear before the conventions of the organizations referred to with the purpose of securing their affiliation.

HOMESTEAD AND OTHER CASES.

When we last met in session at Philadelphia indictments were hanging over the heads of the men of Homestead and Cœur de Alene. They were charged with conspiracy, treason, riot and murder. Recognizing that these charges were more the result of class oppression than crimes committed, the Federation resolved to give its financial and moral aid to secure, if possible, a fair trial and justice for the indicted men. We contributed several thousand dollars towards defraying the legal expenses of the trials. It affords me extreme pleasure to record and report to you that the men tried both before the Pennsylvania State courts and the U. S. State courts at Cœur de Alene were honorably acquitted. I am informed that the cases still untried in Pennsylvania have, by common consent been, or will be, discontinued. It should be noted that the same result was secured with the miners of Tennessee.

There are a few thousand dollars to the credit of the legal defense fund, created by the Federation, in the hands of the treasurer. Since the money will not be required for the purposes named, this Convention should determine upon its disposition in a manner that will best benefit the cause of labor.

INJUNCTION CASES.

The case of the injunction proceedings resulting from the strike of the printers' union of Pittsburg, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, was, in accordance with instructions, appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the decision of the lower court being sustained. It is to be regretted that the instructions bound the Executive Council to take the case in point as a test, when others resting upon more favorable incidents could have been selected.

During the lock-out of the clothing cutters, attached to the United Garment Workers of America, that organization issued circulars calling the attention of organized labor to the alleged unfair conduct of the clothing manufacturing firm, Sinsheimer, Levison & Co., of New York. The manufacturers' association obtained an injunction not only upon the organization in question, but also the American Federation of Labor. It therefore became necessary to, and the Executive Council did, secure counsel. Upon proper presentation of the matters to the court the order was dismissed so far as the A. F. of L. was concerned. I am constrained to say that in my judgment the firm named is not entitled to more friendship and patronage, at the hands of organized labor and its sympathizers, than its conduct toward its employees warrants.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Pursuant to instructions of the last convention a number of well known and able exponents of the cause of labor were sent throughout the country to deliver lectures and addresses in public

and business meetings. Owing, however, to the limited means at our command, we were unable to send these or other lecturers to many places where their services were needed, and which would have produced good results. It affords me pleasure to be enabled to state that the localities reached attest the value of the services rendered, and warrants me in recommending that the policy inaugurated at the last convention be continued, and, if possible, extended.

In connection with this subject the fact should not be lost sight of that the A. F. of L. has a corps of nearly four hundred commissioned organizers, who, in season and out, not only preach the gospel of labor's rights, but wherever possible organize our fellow workers into unions, and attach them to the national unions of their respective trades or callings, or, in the absence of such national unions, to the A. F. of L. direct. When it is borne in mind that this entire work is performed without recompense or hope of reward other than comes from the general good done and a conscientious performance of duty, I am sure it is but scant justice to give these brave, true and sincere men the small meed of honor by a recognition and praise of their services.

CHILD LABOR.

While it is true that through the efforts of our organizations the inhuman practice of allowing young children to be employed has been somewhat abated, the fact remains that the damnable system which permits young and innocent children to have their very lives worked out of them in factories, mills, workshops and stores, is one of the very worst of labor grievances, one which the Trade Unions have protested against for years, and in the reformation of which we shall never cease our agitation until we have rescued them, and placed them where they should be, in the schoolroom and the playground.

SINKING FUND.

In compliance with instructions, the Executive Council drafted a plan for the creation of a "Sinking Fund" of a half million dollars. We were of the opinion, however, that the past year was the most inopportune for the submission of the proposition to our affiliated unions, since it would, beyond doubt, have been rejected by reason of lack of employment caused by the industrial depression. A copy of the plan is herewith submitted for your consideration. Regardless whether the proposition shall be ordered referred by you to the affiliated unions, I suggest that it be printed as part of our proceedings.

BUREAUS OF LABOR, ETC.

Through the efforts of organized labor measures which a few years ago were regarded as chimerical and a useless expenditure of public money have come to be looked upon as a prime necessity to the proper conduct of governmental affairs. Besides the Department of Labor at Washington we have Bureaus of Labor Statistics in thirty-two States and Factory Inspectors in nineteen States, and Labor Day has been made a legal holiday in nearly all the States of the Union.

There is one feature much to be regretted in connection with the offices above referred to.

The men appointed should not only possess the qualifications to perform the duties required, be in sympathy with the laws, but the personnel of the office should not be subject to change by reason of a change in the political complexion of the appointing officer. In other words, these offices should be removed from party political changes nor be the bone of partisan political contention or reward.

I repeat the recommendation that inasmuch as the first Monday in September of each year has been made a legal holiday in so many of our States, that we should insist upon the General Government passing a new law declaring the same day a legal holiday for the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Since the creation of Bureaus of Labor Statistics has met with such success here, they have secured universal favor. England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and other countries, even Russia, have them in full operation, issuing from time to time interesting statistical data.

In one particular our Department of Labor could with advantage follow the example of the British Bureau, i. e., by the issuance of a journal giving frequent regular and accurate information upon existing industrial conditions.

BOYCOTT RAISED.

Inasmuch as the last convention directed me to attend the Indianapolis Convention of the Machinist, the Executive Council requested me to proceed to St. Louis and endeavor to effect a settlement of a dispute between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Drummond Tobacco Co., and incidentally endeavor to secure a settlement of the long standing dispute between the Tobacco Workers' Union and Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. The result of my labors was rewarded by a satisfactory settlement in both cases and a thorough organization of all the employees of both concerns. Where but fifty tobacco workers of St. Louis were organized there are now a few thousand. The terms of settlement having been endorsed by the union, and the Executive Council regarding the terms fair, declared the boycott off.

The services of Executive Council and individual members of it were frequently applied for and fraternally given for the purpose of settling trade disputes between members of affiliated unions and employers. It is no boast to say that in each instance results were secured satisfactory to the parties to the controversy.

UNIONS VS. UNIONS.

Occasionally disputes between two Unions occur, either of the same calling, sometimes of callings remote from each other. Questions of jurisdiction arise, and particularly the question of the right of one Union engaged in a dispute with their employers insisting on calling members of

other Unions out on strike in support of them, or insisting that they should be ordered to strike by the Executive Council upon pain of having their charters revoked and denied fraternal recognition. More cases of this kind have arisen in the past year than occurred in the aggregate for the past seven years.

The Executive Council have adopted a rule which it regards as fair, as well as safe, and which is here quoted so that the decision of the Federation may be a guide for the future action of our officers, regardless who they be. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that contracts made by Unions with their employers should be faithfully lived up to by the Union so long as it is not violated by the employers; and the occurrence of any trade dispute with such employers by other Unions than those having contracts shall not be cause for the violation of agreements by such Unions as have regular contracts.

"The Executive Council further decide that when making contracts Unions should consult and act in harmony with all Unions with interests at stake.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESSES.

Soon after the close of our last convention a number of letters were received from various countries, among others from officers of French trade unions and from Mr. Fenwick, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress, asking for definite information in reference to the holding of a congress in Chicago. Much disappointment was manifested that the congress had been abandoned. Quite a number of organizations, however, sent representatives to visit the World's Fair, and at the same time to attend the labor congress called under the auspices of its directors.

Whenever and wherever possible the unionists of America met, greeted and entertained delegations and individual visitors, and contributed largely toward the pleasure and information of those who sought either or both.

An invitation to the trades unions of the United States has been received, and will be placed before you, from the organized workers of Milan, Italy, to attend an international exposition and congress to be held in that city in 1894.

The congress at Zurich decided to hold its next session in London, England, in 1896, and the recent British Trades Union Congress held at Belfast, Ireland, has directed its regular standing officers to take the matter in charge and make preparations therefor. I deem it my duty to call your attention to these matters, but refrain from making any recommendations in regard to them.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS.

From every country comes the cheering news of the growth and extension of trade unions and trade union sentiment. The conviction is fast gaining ground that political liberty with economic slavery is delusive and for all practical purposes valueless. The wage-workers are discerning that the road to economic independence, and thus to full and free exercise of political equality and freedom, can only be achieved by and through the trade unions. The resolutions adopted at the Congresses of Zurich and Cologne, declaring it the duty of wage-workers to belong to trade unions, are in the right direction; and taken together with the same growing sentiment in all countries, are the precursors of the early and general recognition of the internationality and solidarity of the labor movement of the world.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

No change can be reported in the effort to induce the President to extend executive clemency to E. W. Clark and George Miller. A new petition in the case was prepared and presented, by direction of the President to the Attorney General. Our petition was accompanied by petitions from eminent public men, from nearly every labor organization in the land, and by the officers of a number of ship-owners and ship companies, as well as the masters and officers of vessels. It is safe to assume that the last two classes of men would not frivolously, of their own volition, petition for executive clemency for seamen engaged in mutiny. I believe the best interest of justice and humanity will be subserved by the President granting a pardon to these unfortunate men.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to express the keen sense of obligation which I feel I am under to my colleagues of the Executive Council, whose encouragement and advice have always been readily and generously given, and whose co-operation has largely contributed to lightening the burdens of my office; the multifarious duties of which are not easily described. The fraternal regards manifested by the officers of our affiliated unions finds a responsive chord and reciprocal echo in my whole being. The respect and confidence of the rank and file—the grand army of labor—nerves me to greater efforts. That we may imbue each other with that great and sublime duty we owe to our fellow toilers, is my most earnest wish. The myriad struggles of bygone days are our common heritage. The vantage ground secured for us by countless heroes for all time to come.

SECRETARY EVANS' REPORT.

To the Delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Workers:—I greet you with more than ordinary concern at this time. Distress in its most violent form prevails among the wage-workers of our country everywhere, not because of unwillingness on their part to perform labor, but because they are unable to procure employment, to provide bread for themselves and those depending on them for support. This condition of affairs is not confined to any one locality or state, for the same lamentable cry can be heard in almost every state of the Union.

Under these circumstances the question arises, what can be done to remove the cause and remedy the evil? How can workmen improve their present deplorable condition, and will the costly lesson taught be instrumental in arousing us sufficiently to act and work for ourselves as workmen? We hope it will, and that the foundation for a healthy reform movement in the interest of the toilers will be inaugurated by this convention before it adjourns.

In our annual meeting a year ago, a strong feeling of sympathy was aroused among the delegates, owing to the sad condition of the Tennessee and Cœur D'Alene miners and the Iron and Steel Workers at Homestead. This year we find ourselves confronted with an army of unemployed men—anxious to procure work of any kind but unable to find it.

In order to assist the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in their contest at Homestead, Pa., with the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, the Executive Council held a meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the Amalgamated Association on the situation. After a thorough discussion of the subject with them, and a visit to Homestead, it was decided to issue a circular appeal, soliciting subscriptions to aid in defending the cases of the locked-out workmen at Homestead, before the courts. In November, 1892, the Executive Council issued a circular appealing for support.

In response to this appeal the following report will give a statement in detail of all moneys received and expended at the office of the American Federation of Labor for that purpose:

HOMESTEAD LEGAL DEFENSE FUND.
Money received and expended at the office
of the American Federation of Labor.

RECEIPTS.

Nov., 1892.		9. Local No. 326, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Columbus, Ohio	\$ 15 00
18. M. R. Levenson, Baltimore, Md.	\$ 3 00	9. Local No. 134, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Montreal, Canada	3 10
18. Cash, Roslyn, L. I.	25 00	9. Local No. 15, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Syracuse, N. Y.	10 00
22. Federal Labor Union, No. 5368, Newark, O.	5 00	10. Trades and Labor Unions, St. Louis, Mo.	50 00
23. John Shioston, Roseland, Ill.	3 00	10. Local No. 184, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Lake Linden, Mich.	2 40
23. J. H. Ball, Hoag's Corners, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1 00	10. Lumber Inspectors and Tallymen's Union No. 5525, Toledo, Ohio.	5 00
24. Cash	5 00	10. Federal Labor Union, No. 5760, Peru, Ind.	10 00
25. Local No. 126, Cigarmakers' Intl. Union, Ephrata, Pa.	10 00	10. Local No. 678, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Dubuque, Iowa	25 00
28. Trades and Labor Assembly, Sandusky, Ohio	10 00	10. Local No. 684, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Middlesborough, Ky.	10 00
30. Vessel Loaders' Union, No. 5874, Luddington, Mich.	5 00	10. Shovel Makers' Union No. 4024, Beaver Falls, Pa.	5 00
December.		12. Local No. 264, Cigarmakers' International Union, Rutland, Vt.	19 00
1. Local Union No. 132, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Richmond, Va.	5 00	12. Tenders' Union, Holyoke, Mass.	40 00
3. Federal Labor Union No. 5666, Providence, R. I.	25 00	12. Theatrical Brotherhood No. 5132, St. Louis, Mo.	5 00
3. Teamsters and Yardmen No. 3796, Pittsburg, Pa.	25 00	13. Central Labor Union, Hartford, Conn.	50 00
3. C. J. Miller, Ratan, New Mexico.	20 00	13. Local No. 2, Glass Decorators, of Jeanette, Pa.	4 68
3. Federal Labor Union No. 5618, Temple, Texas	5 00	13. Local No. 99, United Brewery Workmen, Springfield, Mass.	5 00
3. Local No. 543, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Town of Union, N. J.	5 00	14. Local No. 273, Cigarmakers' International Union, Rockland, Me.	3 75
3. Chandelier Makers' Union, No. 5573, N. Y. City.	5 00	14. Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, Wheeling, W. Va.	75 00
3. Woolen Operators, No. 5614, Jacksonville, Ill.	10 00	15. Plush Workers' Union, No. 5762, Bridgeport, Conn.	20 00
5. Federal Labor Union No. 5593, Sweet Home, Ark.	2 50	15. Local No. 112, International Typographical Union, Scranton, Pa.	100 00
5. A. W. Hartman, Galveston, Tex.	70 00	15. Sewer Laborers' Union, No. 5649, St. Louis, Mo.	100 00
5. Local No. 740, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Pekin, Ill.	10 00	15. Central Labor Union, Holyoke, Mass.	50 00
6. Local No. 60, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00	15. Reese J. Prosser, Altoona, Pa.	16 30
6. Albin S. Ferguson, Hartford, Conn.	13 95		
9. Local No. 1, Journeymen Tailors' Union of N. Y. City.	9 25		
9. Musicians' Protective Association, Columbus, Ohio	25 00		

15. Metal Polishers' Union, No. 5195, Toledo, Ohio	32 00	24. Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly	20 00
15. Local No. 121, Cigarmakers' International Union, South Bend, Ind.	14 25	24. Local No. 550, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Bradford, Pa.	5 00
15. W. J. Hogan, Wallingford, Conn.	6 75	24. David Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	105 00
15. Hy. Emrich, N. Y. City.....	2 00	24. Local No. 48, Iron Moulders' Union, Ironton, Ohio.....	10 00
15. Local No. 756, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Lafayette, Ind	10 00	24. Local No. 41, Iron Moulders' Union, Alton, Ill.....	9 15
16. Central Trades and Labor Council, Rutland, Vt.	10 00	24. Local No. 50, International Furniture Workers' Union, Philadelphia, Pa.	46 25
16. Musical Protective Union No. 5628, Louisville, Ky	25 00	24. Laborers' Protective Union No. 5553, Holyoke, Mass.....	25 00
16. Local No. 605, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Jacksonville, Fla.	4 00	24. John Sheas, Louisville, Ky.....	21 00
16. Miss A. C. Atwater, Ithaca, N. Y.	1 50	24. Local No. 6, Metal Polishers' Union, Chicago, Ill.....	10 00
16. Ladies' Federal Labor Union No. 5756, Cairo, Ill.....	11 60	24. Local No. 11, Coopers' International Union, Sandusky, Ohio....	3 00
17. Local No. 756, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Richmond, Ind.	8 00	24. Pittsfield Branch, Lasters' Protective Union	25 00
17. Journeymen Tailors' Protective Society, Dubuque, Iowa.....	10 00	24. Cash, Tyrone, Pa.....	6 50
17. Local No. 78, Quarrymen's National Union, Arkins, Cal.....	14 00	26. Trade and Labor Unions, Meriden, Conn.	300 00
17. Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, Wheeling, W. Va.....	100 00	26. Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Boston, Mass.	34 50
17. Trade and Labor Council, Lima, Ohio	25 00	26. Local No. 96, Brewery Workmen National Union, Omaha, Neb....	38 50
17. Local No. 277, I. A. M., Rutland, Vt.	5 00	26. Local No. 45, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Shreveport, La.	28 25
17. Local No. 267, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Lima, O. Citizens, (per Thomas Taylor) New Straitsville, O.	3 50	26. Local No. 106, Iron Moulders' Union, Salt Lake, Utah	27 50
17. Local Union No. 9, Hotel and Restaurant Employes National Alliance	43 80	26. Local No. 5, Table Knife Grinders' National Union, Unionville, Ct.	57 00
17. Local No. 11, Brewery Workmen National Union, Syracuse, N. Y.	7 25	26. Local No. 271, International Typographical Union, Boise City, Idaho	13 50
17. Central Labor Council, Austin, Texas	10 00	26. Local No. 554, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of The Dalles, Oregon	8 00
12. Local No. 18, Flint Glass Workers, Millville, N. J.	5 00	26. Divisions 222 and 288, Locomotive Engineers, Salt Lake, Utah.....	150 00
13. Ed. Meakin, Philadelphia, Pa.....	50 00	26. Retail Clerks' Union, Salt Lake, Utah	50 00
14. Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00	26. Local Union No. 1, Painters, Salt Lake, Utah	19 00
14. Subscription at twelfth annual Convention A. F. of L. (per T. J. Morgan)	23 00	26. Iron Moulders' Union, Salt Lake Utah	31 50
13. Newspaper reporters (at twelfth annual Convention, A. F. of L.)	49 50	26. Bakers' Union, Salt Lake, Utah.....	8 00
17. Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio.	3 00	26. Hon. H. P. Moran, Salt Lake, Utah	25 00
20. Misses Rose and Mary Cronin, Elmira, N. Y.	2 00	26. Sam Levy, Salt Lake, Utah.....	10 00
20. Local No. 611, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Galveston, Texas	1 00	26. Local No. 508, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Holyoke, Mass.	25 00
20. Local No. 59, Journeymen Tailors' Union of Salt Lake, Utah.....	2 00	26. Local No. 434, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Kensington, Ill.....	40 00
20. Local No. 49, Tinnars, Lafayette, Ind.	12 65	26. Local No. 534, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Burlington, Iowa	8 75
20. Local No. 407, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Auburn, Maine	5 00	26. James Henderson, Oneco, Conn.....	11 00
20. Council of Trade and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich.....	25 00	26. Local No. 208, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Lancaster, Pa.	33 00
20. Broom Makers' Union, No. 5763, Urbana, Ohio	223 50	26. Washington, D. C., Branch, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	20 00
21. Local No. 449, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Cleveland, Ohio	15 00	26. Trunkmakers' Union No. 5282, Cleveland, Ohio	6 00
22. Local No. 1, Journeymen Tailors' Union, of N. Y. City.....	15 00	26. Trade and Labor Congress, Dubuque, Iowa	50 00
24. Local No. 8, Stereotypers, St. Louis, Mo.	9 10	26. Local No. 6, Iron Moulders' Union, Peekskill, N. Y.....	5 00
24. Trade and Labor Council, Keokuk, Iowa	20 00	26. Branch No. 13, I. N. U., Beaver Falls, Pa.	4 75
24. Federal Labor Union, No. 5799, South Bend, Ind.....	5 00	26. Local No. 248, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Saginaw, (E. S.), Mich.....	4 00
	7 50		

26. Local No. 537, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Milwaukee, Wis.	5 00	30. Lodge No. 105, Railway Shop Employees, Argentine, Kansas	28 00
26. W. D. Mills, Downs, Kansas.	1 00	31. Retail Clerks, Paducah, Ky.	3 05
26. S. F. Etter, Altoona, Pa.	1 00	31. Local No. 685, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Omaha, Neb.	15 00
26. Local Assembly 5699, K. of L., Altoona, Pa.	5 90	31. Local No. 592, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Muncie, Ind.	38 50
28. Local No. 1, Cloakmakers, N. Y. City	150 00	31. Local No. 40, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Wilmington, Del.	20 00
29. Papermakers' Union, No. 5667, Dayton, Ohio	10 00	Jan., 1893.	
29. Local No. 32, Cigarmakers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.	30 55	2. Local No. 158, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Topeka, Kansas	50 50
29. Local No. 176, Painters and Decorators, Galveston, Texas.	10 00	3. Local No. 650, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Pomeroy, Ohio	10 00
29. Local No. 66, Cigarmakers' International Union, Lewiston, Me.	8 50	3. Lathers' Protective Union, No. 5892, Denver, Col.	7 00
29. Local No. 65, Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Union, Harrisburg, Pa.	5 00	3. Trades and Labor Assembly, Colorado Springs, Col.	100 00
29. Ohio Valley Trade and Labor Assembly	10 00	3. Local No. 13, Brass Workers, St. Louis, Mo.	50 75
29. M. H. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.	6 75	3. Sewer Bricklayers' Union, No. 5245, Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
29. Local No. 82, United Brewery Workmen, Aurora, Ind.	10 50	3. Trade and Labor Assembly, Oshkosh, Wis.	20 00
29. Local No. 809, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Lake Charles, La.	10 00	4. Local No. 591, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Little Falls, N. Y.	34 75
29. Local No. 336, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Reading, Pa.	18 30	4. Local No. 4, Bakers and Confectioners' National Union, S. Boston, Mass.	5 00
29. Local No. 483, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of San Francisco, Cal.	40 00	4. Local No. 7705, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Jeffersonville, Ind.	21 75
29. Local No. 201, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Paducah, Ky.	5 00	4. Division 310, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Derry Station, Pa.	5 00
29. Tackmakers' Union No. 4007, Boston, Mass.	44 50	4. Local No. 2, Brotherhood of Brass Workers, Detroit, Mich.	100 00
29. Branch No. 24, Quarrymen's National Union, W. Dummerston, Vt.	3 00	4. Watch Workers' Union, No. 5571, Canton, Ohio	9 75
29. Coremakers' Union No. 5547, Warren, Mass.	9 00	6. Local No. 260, International Typographical Union, Findlay, O.	1 00
29. H. P. Roe, Freeport, Ill.	5 00	6. Local No. 229, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Glens Falls, N. Y.	7 25
29. Local No. 156, Cigarmakers' International Union, W. Suffield, Conn.	5 00	6. Local No. 60, Iron Moulders' U. of N. A., New Haven, Conn.	15 50
29. Trunkmakers' Union, No. 5019, Oshkosh, Wis.	10 00	6. Bag Makers' Union, Newark, New Jersey	28 70
29. Local No. 38, Coopers' International Union, Vincennes, Ind.	4 90	6. Local No. 168, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Toledo, O.	20 00
29. J. Guesson, Norwich, Conn.	9 50	6. Local No. 291, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brooklyn, N. Y.	13 60
30. Street Car Employees' Union No. 5229, Columbus, Ohio.	6 00	7. Local No. 13, Coopers' International Union, Green Bay, Wis.	16 00
30. Federal Labor Union, No. 5779, Gallipolis, Ohio	35 52	7. Red River Lodge, No. 8, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, Den- neston, Texas	7 85
30. Central Labor Union, Frankfurt, Ind.	9 75	7. Local No. 72, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Rochester, N. Y.	5 75
30. Division No. 1, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Detroit, Mich.	20 00	7. Pattern Makers' Association, Bar- num, Cal.	14 00
30. Local No. 19, Machine Wood Workers, Kansas City, Mo.	29 15	10. Local Union, No. 272, Iron Moulders' Union, Richmond, Ind.	31 40
30. Local No. 90, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Evansville, Ind.	27 20	10. Local No. 271, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Sioux City, Iowa	11 00
30. Stove Mounters' Union, No. 5596, Evansville, Ind.	34 00	10. Local No. 461, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Cleveland, Ohio	6 00
30. Local No. 3, M. W. W. I. Union, Denver, Colo.	10 00		
30. Local No. 284, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Springfield, Ohio	18 00		
30. Adam Wrightson, Eagle Pass, Texas	7 50		
30. John Murray (Tinners' Union,) Holyoke, Mass.	5 00		

10. Local No. 76, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, New Orleans, La.	\$ 8 25	18. Local No. 273, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Yonkers, N. Y.	\$ 7 00
10. Buffalo Labor World, Buffalo, N. Y.	10 40	18. Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich.	50 00
10. Local No. 98, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Mobile, Ala.	50 00	19. Division No. 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Flushing, N. Y.	20 00
10. Local No. 788, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Decatur, Ill.	8 15	19. Division No. 217, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Whitehall, N. Y.	10 00
11. Local No. 10, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Moundsville, W. Va.	29 00	20. Trades Union, Lancaster, Pa.	90 00
11. Local No. 397, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, St. John, N. B.	6 60	20. Federal Labor Union, No. 5878, Jacksonville, Ill.	1 20
11. Local No. 45, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Marion, Ind.	17 30	20. Central Labor Union, Omaha, Neb.	63 10
11. Local No. 82, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Buffalo, N. Y.	4 20	21. Van Patten Assembly, No. 1312, K. of L., Collinsville, Ill.	11 65
11. Local No. 4, Furniture Workers' Union, Newark, N. J.	5 00	21. Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Md.	12 00
11. Local No. 794, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Jermy, Pa.	7 10	23. Local No. 66, Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, Victoria, B. C.	20 00
12. Local No. 37, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Lincoln, Neb.	22 40	23. Core-makers' Union, No. 5581, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	4 25
12. Local No. 1, Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' National Union, Peoria, Ill.	10 00	23. Branch No. 30, Quarrymen's National Union, Spokane, Wash.	4 00
13. Division 186, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Denver, Col.	50 40	23. Collection in J. Baker's office, per Geo. L. Horn, Detroit, Mich.	13 55
13. J. S. Johnson, Jasper, Minn.	2 95	23. Local No. 557, Millwrights, per C. E. Cerning, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
13. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Todd, Grover, Cal.	12 50	23. Day Hands, Mine No. 5, New Straitsville, Ohio	1 80
13. Local No. 590, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, La Guntal, Cal.	5 00	23. Miners, Martin & Roans, New Straitsville, Ohio	8 25
13. Local No. 100, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Cumberland, Md.	17 00	23. Miners, Black's Mines, New Straitsville, Ohio	13 34
13. Local No. 1, Painters and Decorators, Baltimore, Md.	2 60	23. Miners, Rock Run, No. 3, New Straitsville, Ohio	44 18
13. Local No. 78, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Troy, N. Y.	9 50	23. Local No. 2, A. A. Iron and Steel Workers, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	10 00
13. Local No. 144, Cigar Makers' International Union, New York City	5 00	23. Local No. 12, J. Bakers International Union, Baltimore, Md.	5 00
14. Local No. 3, Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union, St. Louis, Mo.	10 00	23. E. R. Keeler, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
14. Lodge No. 455, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Roxburgh, Oregon	10 00	23. Bonanza Lodge, No. 194, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Missoula, Mont.	6 00
14. Locals Nos. 46 and 63, Brewery Workmen's National Union, Kansas City and Portland, Oregon	80 00	23. Local No. 74, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Argentine, Kansas	5 00
16. Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Md.	10 00	23. Local No. 516, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Grafton, W. Va.	6 75
16. Lasters' Protective Union, Auburn, Maine	62 05	23. Local No. 10, Coopers' International Union, Omaha, Neb.	53 00
16. Council of Trade and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich.	61 35	23. Local No. 12, Brewery Workmen's National Union, Cincinnati, O.	50 00
17. Local No. 8, International Typographical Union, Newark, N. J.	25 00	27. National Union of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.	64 05
17. Local No. 26, Cooks and Pastry Cooks	10 00	27. Division No. 25, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Paducah, Ky.	7 85
17. Local No. 226, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Santa Barbara, Cal.	3 00	27. Trades and Labor Assembly, Belleville, Ill.	105 75
17. Local No. 2, German American Typographical Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.	10 00	28. Central Labor Union, Omaha, Neb.	14 50
18. Central Labor Union, Auburn, N. Y.	100 00	28. Local No. 9, International Typographical Union, Buffalo, N. Y.	12 50
18. Wood Carvers, Baltimore, Md.	10 50	28. Local No. 9, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, Buffalo, N. Y.	8 30
18. Local No. 3, Type Founders' Union, Chicago, Ill.	10 00	28. Local No. 84, Iron Moulders' Union, Buffalo, N. Y.	8 12
		28. Cash	1 00
		30. Branch No. 75, Quarrymen's National Union, Sioux Falls, South Dakota	5 92
		30. Council of Federated Trades, Astoria, Oregon	27 50

30. Local No. 13, Stereotypers, Denver, Col.	\$ 5 00	6. Federal Labor Union, No. 5759, Anaconda, Mont.	\$ 10 00
30. Local No. 87, Flint Glass Workers.	14 50	6. Local No. 192, Cigar Makers' International Union, Manchester, N. H.	24 00
30. Godfried Lehwald, No. Dayton, Ohio	5 00	8. Local No. 13, Brass Workers' International Union, St. Louis, Mo.	10 00
31. Local No. 190, Iron Moulders' Union, Omaha, Neb.	26 50	8. Local No. 43, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Hartford, Conn.	25 00
Feb.		16. Local No. 64, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, New York City	22 50
2. Rev. R. Keiffer, Colorado Springs, Col.	1 00	18. E. W. Murray, Phillips, Wis.	25 00
4. Local No. 144, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Macon, Ga.	5 25	18. Anchor Lodge, No. 54, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Moberly, Mo.	6 15
6. Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Md.	5 00	April.	
8. Local No. 13, International Typographical Union, Boston, Mass.	19 00	13. Butchers and Sausage Makers' Union, Detroit, Mich.	5 00
8. Federated Trades and Labor Unions, Meriden, Conn.	5 00	26. Lodge No. 172, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Tacoma, Wash.	13 00
9. John Link, Salt Lake, Utah.	92 25	May.	
9. Division No. 249, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, South Kankanna, Wis.	31 75	15. Local No. 97, Brewery Workmen's National Union, St. Paul, Minn.	20 00
11. Structural Iron Workers, of Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	60 80	June.	
11. Finishers' Union, No. 9, South Bend, Ind.	21 00	5. Mason's and Cincinnati Companies Brewery Workmen, Hamilton, Ohio	26 45
11. Local No. 225, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Knoxville, Tenn.	1 90	13. Local No. 250, Cigar Makers' International Union, Belleville, Ill.	33 00
13. Gold Gilders' Union, No. 5768, Chicago, Ill.	27 50	13. Local No. 433, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Belleville, Ill.	5 00
13. Brewers' Unions, Nos. 1, 81, 69, per E. Kurzenleben.	34 50	Total	\$7,043 66
13. Local No. 362, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Winona, Minn.	8 00	EXPENSES.	
14. Division No. 157, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Jersey City, N. J.	25 00	Jan., 1893.	
15. Local No. 750, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Asbury Park, N. J.	4 50	31. By Attorney's Fee, W. W. Erwin, St. Paul, Minn.	\$2000 00
15. Bonanza Lodge No. 194, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Misoula, Mont.	9 00	March.	
15. Stevedores, 'Longshoremen and Riggers' Union, No. 5627, Tacoma, Wash.	33 00	10. By Attorney's Fee, W. W. Erwin, St. Paul, Minn.	500 00
18. Citizens of San Luis Potosi, Mex., Mexican coin, per Harry Murry.	185 00	16. By Exchange of Mexican Silver to American Money	64 96
20. Local No. 3, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Lawrence, Mass.	18 00	21. By Expense of Men Indicted, per M. M. Garland, Pittsburg, Pa.	1000 00
20. Glass Blowers' Union, No. 64, Baltimore, Md.	5 00	Total	\$3,564 96
20. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 360, Galesburg, Ill.	16 00	Total Receipts	7,043 66
20. Journeymen Bakers' Union, Local No. 26, Denver, Col.	10 00	Total Expenses	3,564 96
23. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 208, Lancaster, Pa.	2 00	Balance on hand	\$3,478 70
24. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 543, Superior, Wis.	6 00	At the request of several National Unions loans were made to them during the year ending October 31, 1891, out of the balance left in the Assessment Fund. When the question of repaying these loans was under consideration at the last convention the matter was referred to the Executive Council to do as they deemed best under the circumstances.	
24. Trades Council, Detroit, Mich.	15 25	After due consideration the Executive Council decided to extend the time for the repayment of the loans, and in order to assist the Unions in the meantime \$200 were donated to each of the following named organizations: The International Furniture Workers of America, and the United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers, to help to build up their respective Unions, with the understanding that the loans made to all Unions be refunded by December, 1893. At the same time the Secretary of the A. F. of L. was requested to notify each Union and ask for a repayment of the moneys loaned, should they not refund the amounts at the time stated.	
25. Trades Assembly, Pueblo, Col.	50 00		
March.			
1. Painters' and Decorators' Local No. 83, South Bend, Ind.	5 50		
2. Advance Lodge, No. 26, A. A. of Iron and Steel Workers, Wheeling, W. Va.	39 75		
4. Standard Lodge, No. 158, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Detroit, Mich.	6 50		
4. J. L. Frank, Salt Lake City, Utah	200 00		

In accordance with these instructions, I notified the respective Secretaries, and all their replies are to the same effect, stating their inability to repay the loans owing to a lack of funds, brought about by the large number of members they have out of employment, and asking a further extension of time.

The outstanding loans are as follows: The United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers, \$500; Furriers' National Union, \$500; National Quarrymen's Union, \$500; Furniture Workers' International Union, \$1,500, amounting to \$3,000, and \$2,000 loaned the present year to the United Garment Workers of America, making a total of \$5,000. The loans made to the Electrical Workers and the German American Typographia of \$500 each have both been repaid as per agreement entered into.

This question, I think, should be considered by the convention, and decisive action taken that will dispose of it in the best manner possible.

As in former years, detailed reports have been sent out every three months, of receipts and expenses, to all unions entitled to receive them.

For the year ending October 31, 1893, 202 Charters have been granted to State Federations, Central Bodies, Local and Federal Labor Unions in twenty-eight States, as follows:

California	6	Missouri	14
Colorado	2	Minnesota	5
Connecticut	4	Nebraska	3
Georgia	2	New Jersey	2
Indiana	26	New York	15
Iowa	1	Ohio	21
Illinois	15	Oklahoma	1
Kansas	4	Oregon	1
Kentucky	2	Pennsylvania	2
Louisiana	4	Rhode Island	6
Maine	3	Utah	1
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	11
Massachusetts	30	Washington	3
Michigan	14	Dist. of Columbia	1

Charters have also been issued to six (6) National Unions, making a total of 208 for the year. In addition to this, quite a number of charter applications have been received through the office of the American Federation of Labor and forwarded to National Unions affiliated, and four charters have been sent to National Unions not affiliated. In other instances our organizers have sent charter applications direct from local unions that they have organized and attached them to the National Unions of their respective trades.

Our organizers are doing some very valuable work in this line, and their untiring efforts and devotion to the cause is highly commendable and worthy of better compensation for the work they perform.

The receipts and expenses for the year are as follows.

RECEIPTS.

Per Capita Tax and Supplies	\$12,820 96
Loans repaid	1,000 00
Homestead Legal Defense Fund	7,043 66
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1892	7,666 18
	<hr/> \$28,530 80

EXPENSES.

Supplies	\$ 1,477 64
Stationery	92 02
Traveling and organizing	2 399 04
Telegrams	64 72
Donations	1,925 00
Fixtures, etc., for office	17 70
Salaries and Clerk Hire	5,068 50
Printing	1,108 15
Strike Assistance Loaned	2,500 00
Expressage	232 65
Postage and Stamped Envelopes	1,042 57
Rent, Fuel, Gas and Office Cleaning	630 49
Miscellaneous	159 92
Attorney's Fees, Pittsburgh, Pa., Printers	850 00
Attorney's Fees, A. F. of L., Injunction case	250 00
Homestead Legal Defense fund	3,564 96

Total	<hr/> \$21,383 36
Balance in Treasury, Homestead Fund	\$3,478 70
Balance in Treasury, General Fund	3,668 74
Total	<hr/> \$7,147 44

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

1887.	
Total Receipts	\$ 2,100 34
Total Expenses	2,074 39
Balance	<hr/> \$25 95
1888.	
Total Receipts	\$ 4,538 50
Total Expenses	3,933 67
Balance	<hr/> \$604 83
1889.	
Total Receipts	\$ 7,443 23
Total Expenses	6,578 33
Balance	<hr/> \$864 90
1890.	
Total Receipts	\$24,714 64
Total Expenses	21,070 57
Balance	<hr/> \$3,644 07
1891.	
Total Receipts	\$21,346 43
Total Expenses	13,190 07
Balance	<hr/> \$8,156 36
1892.	
Total Receipts	\$25,990 87
Total Expenses	18,324 69
Balance in Treasury	<hr/> \$7,666 18
1893.	
Total Receipts	\$28,530 80
Total Expenses	21,383 36
Balance in Treasury	<hr/> \$7,147 44

In my report to the Twelfth Annual Convention I suggested an amendment to the Constitution that was endorsed by the Committee on Secretary's Report and referred to the Committee on Law by the Convention. As the change was not made at that time, and believing that a change is still necessary, I beg to recommend the striking out of the first word "any" on line 1st, Section 3, of Art. 10, and the words "of one" after the word workers in the same line, and inserting the words "following any," on the first line after the word workers. The section will then read as follows:

Sec. 3, Art. 10. "Seven wage-workers 'following any' trade, of good character, and favorable to Trade Unions, and not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this constitution, shall have the power to form a local body, to be known as a 'Federal Labor Union.'"

I also suggest an amendment to Article IX., Section 1st, on Revenue, by striking out the figures and the words "\$25.00 per annum" on line 5 after the word "bodies" at the end of line four, and inserting the figures and words "\$6.25 every three months." The section will then read as follows:

Sec. 1, Art. IX. "The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From International and National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-fourth of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, one cent per member per month; and from Central Labor Unions of City and State Federated bodies \$6.25 every three months. All moneys shall be payable to the Secretary of the Federation."

In justice to all Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, I believe it is proper that a change should be made in the Constitution on the question of Revenue from Central Labor Union and State bodies. As the Constitution reads at present it is construed to mean that by paying the tax at the close of the year Central Bodies are entitled to representation at the Annual Convention the same as National and Local Unions that are required to pay their tax monthly. If it was the intention of the framers of the present constitution to give Central Bodies one year's credit before paying their tax, it would be quite a relief to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. to be so informed, as it would save him from appearing over-officious when complying with the following provision made by the constitution:

Sec. 3, Art. IX. "Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the convention, when such arrearages are paid in full."

At the last convention, owing to the sad state of affairs existing among the Iron Workers at Homestead, Pa., brought about through the lockout that was inaugurated by the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and the trouble of the Cœur D'Alene and Tennessee miners, the delegates to show their kind appreciation of the position our fellow-workers occupied at that time, made donations out of the treasury of \$500.00 for Homestead, and \$500 each for the Cœur D'Alene and Tennessee miners. This, together with \$200.00 donated to the International Furniture Workers' Union, \$200.00 to the U. B. of Tanners and Curriers of America, and \$25.00 to Trades and Labor Assembly, Logansport, Indiana, to help to build up their organization with \$754.90 that has been paid for organizing and educating purposes as provided for by the last convention, together with \$2,000 loaned to the United Garment Workers of America during their lockout in New York City in April, 1893, out of the treasury this year has reduced the surplus we had on hand at the close of last year. Since no provision was made by the convention to meet these expenses, it had to be taken out of the general fund.

While we can realize the benefit these National Unions have derived from the loans and donations referred to, it is evident that to meet such emergencies in the future, provision should be made to establish a fund for that purpose.

During the past year the following extra amounts have been expended for purposes named: Balance of attorney's fees, Pittsburg printers, \$850.00; attorney's fee, A. F. of L. injunction case U. G. B. boycott, \$250.00; loaned to United Garment Workers, \$2,000; donations Homestead Relief fund, \$500.00; Cœur D'Alene miners, \$500.00; Tennessee miners, \$500.00; International Furniture Workers, \$200.00; Tanners and Curriers, \$200.00; Trades and Labor Assembly, Logansport, Ind., \$25.00; Campaign of Education, \$754.90; organizing Indiana, \$200.00, total, \$5,979.90.

The above amount does not include general organizers' expenses amounting to \$1,444.14. By deducting from this amount \$948.30, balance in treasury last year from donation and assessment fund, and \$500.00 each loans repaid by Electrical Workers Union No. 5468, and German-American Typographical Union, it will show that \$4,031.60 has been used out of the general fund this year in addition to the \$1,948.30 belonging to the donation and assessment fund which is now exhausted.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the fact that many unions affiliated have suffered severely during the past few months through lack of employment, and an unusually large number of their members are still idle with very little prospects of any improvement for some time to come. This is not very cheering news, but facts are stubborn things and we must deal with them as they are. A little encouragement at this time from the more permanent unions to help the weaker ones will aid considerably in carrying them over the present crisis.

Never in the history of the A. F. of L. was there more necessity for true unionism among the toilers of our country. Every indication points towards increased struggles to maintain living wages. The present law-makers of the nation refuse to listen to the wants of the toiling masses. The time for workmen to legislate for themselves is apparent to all.

Upon the solidarity of the trade union movement depends the future weal or woe of the wage-workers, and I trust that every union man will stick to his post of duty, guard well labor's interest as becomes a true picket, when vigilance, the price of liberty, is the only safe-guard and protector of just and equitable rights for all.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor in Convention Assembled:
 Brothers:—I herewith submit my report as Treasurer of the A. F. of L. from November 1, 1892, to November 1, 1893.

GENERAL FUND—INCOME.

1892.					
Nov. 1.	Balance in hand.....			\$	7,666 18
Nov. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,290 88
Dec. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,575 84
1893.					
Jan. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,417 92
Feb. 28.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,089 59
Mar. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,152 40
Apr. 30.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,050 57
May 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,255 45
June 30.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,383 80
July 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				864 21
Aug. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,009 98
Sept. 30.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				698 41
Oct. 31.	Received from Secretary C. Evans.....				1,031 88
Total Income					\$21,487 14

EXPENSES.

1892.					
Nov. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,250-1,282.....			\$	1,221 37
Dec. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,283-1,335.....				2,033 06
1893.					
Jan. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,336-1,369.....				2,911 18
Feb. 28.	Paid Warrants 1,370-1,409.....				1,579 17
Mar. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,410-1,449.....				1,376 53
April 30.	Paid Warrants 1,450-1,488.....				3,212 57
May 31.	Paid Warrants 1,489-1,516.....				1,075 58
June 30.	Paid Warrants 1,517-1,541.....				765 34
July 31.	Paid Warrants 1,542-1,571.....				883 46
Aug. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,572-1,595.....				1,083 49
Sept. 30.	Paid Warrants 1,596-1,618.....				936 62
Oct. 31.	Paid Warrants 1,619-1,647.....				740 03
Total Expenses					\$17,818 40
Total Income					\$21,487 14
Total Expenses					\$17,818 40

Nov. 1. Balance in General Fund.....\$ 3,668 74

HOMESTEAD LEGAL DEFENSE FUND.

Received of Secretary Chris. Evans.....\$ 7,043 66
 Paid to Secretary Chris. Evans, Warrant.....3,564 96

Nov. 1. Balance in Defense Fund.....\$3,478 70

Balance General Fund.....\$ 3,668 74
 Balance Defense Fund.....3,478 70

Nov. 1. Total Funds\$7,147 44

At the close of another year as Treasurer of the A. F. of L., I again thank the Unions of America for the honor and confidence reposed in me, and hope that my administration of the affairs of the office will meet with your and your constituents' approval. Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

New York, Nov. 1, 1893.

President Gompers announced the following committees:

Committee on President's Report—Wm. B. Prescott, H. J. Skeffington, J. J. Linchan, John C. Darnell, A. Fureseth.

Committee on Secretary's Report—Martin Fox, Chas. Call, L. R. Carl, P. Ewald Jensen, J. W. McKinney.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—W. Hughes, Cameron Miller, Adam Belz, Geo. Guntner, Robert Bandlow.

Moved that committees as appointed be confirmed.

Carried.

President Gompers, in a few well chosen words, introduced Henry D. Lloyd, who read a paper to the convention which was enthusiastically received with storms of applause, and three cheers given at the close.

Moved by Delegate Drummond that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, for his excellent and able address.

Unanimously adopted.

President Gompers thanked Mr. Lloyd for

the excellent and able paper read, in a few well chosen words, in the name of organized and unorganized labor, and in behalf of the vast army of toilers represented in the American Federation of Labor.

Moved by Delegate Kelly, that 10,000 copies be printed and distributed.

Amended to spread the address of Mr. Lloyd on the minutes.

Amendment by Delegate McGuire, that 20,000 copies of Mr. Lloyd's address be printed and distributed within thirty days, and sent to all labor papers and labor unions of the United States, and recommend that it be given the widest publicity.

By Delegate Morgan, that they be printed before the convention adjourns.

Delegate Powers moved that action be deferred until tomorrow and made a special order in the morning.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, President Gompers declared the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 sharp, President Gompers in chair.

Roll of delegates called and absentees noted, as follows:

Barnes, Fox, Metcalf, Valentine, Dorsey, Drummond, Miller, Carney, Lineham, Belz, Powers, Fureseth, Skeffington, Guntner, Byron, Grimes, Green, Nash, Keefe, Daly, Pomeroy, Dopheide, Looby, Jones, J. A. Tracey, Dabney, Carmody, Lee, Boulanger, McGlynn, T. J. Griffin, Armstrong.

Minutes of previous day's session read and approved.

Moved by Delegate Foster:

That the Federation of Labor endorse the request of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union and that the delegates to this convention patronize only those places of amusement which have not antagonized union labor.

Agreed to.

Delegate Penna, Chairman of Committee on Credentials, reported favorably on Frank M. Van Horn of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, and Geo. A. Marthaler, of the Coopers' International Union, and delegates were seated.

Motion that 20,000 copies of Mr. Lloyd's

address be printed and distributed within thirty days.

Motion by Delegate Morgan that they be printed before the convention adjourns.

Delegate Weismann moved as a substitute that 20,000 copies be printed within one week from date.

By Delegate Lennon that the document be printed in the proceedings.

Ruled out of order, as a substitute had already been offered.

Moved to close debate.

Carried.

Vote on substitute.

Lost.

Amendment to print 20,000 copies before convention closes was carried by a rising vote of 54 for and 19 against.

The following telegram from Concord Co-Operative Printing Company was read:

New York, Dec. 11, 1893.

Chris. Evans, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Council Chambers, Chicago, Ill.: Please express to convention our regret on omission of union label from officers' reports just printed.

B. J. HAWKES,
Manager Concord Co-Operative Printing Co.

Delegate McGlynn asked right of privileged motion, that Mr. David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., be allowed the privilege of the floor after the reading of the minutes Wednesday noon.

By Delegate Pomeroy, that W. T. Stead, of London, Eng., be included.

By Delegate Morgan, that the time be limited to one-half hour.

Delegate Pomeroy desired to withdraw the name of Mr. Stead.

Granted.

Substitute by Delegate Lennon, to hold a special session Thursday evening to hear the gentlemen alluded to.

Delegate McCarthy raises point of order, that evening session of Federation is not in order.

Chair ruled that convention could hold special session at any time.

Previous question called for and agreed to.

Motion that invitation be extended to Mr. Lubin to address the convention, was adopted.

Substitute of Delegate Lennon, to hold a special session Thursday, was lost.

Motion that Mr. Lubin be allowed to address the meeting this afternoon, after the reading of the minutes, was adopted.

President Gompers introduced Rev. H. W. Thomas, who asked Rev. M. L. Williston to read a resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically passed at a meeting of ministers from almost every religious creed of the city of Chicago, after which the Rev. Mr. Thomas made a short address, as also did Bishop Fallows, Dr. Edwards, Dr. Gilbert, Mr. White and Rabbi Brown.

President Gompers thanked the ministers for their cheering words and good wishes spoken, which were cheered to the echo.

Delegate Hart moved that we give the ministers of the gospel a vote of thanks.

Carried unanimously.

Chairman Penna reported favorably on the credentials of E. A. Drach, of Musical Protective Union, Baltimore, Md., and recommended he be seated, and that protest from the Federation of said city be referred to Committee on Grievance; and favorable on F. A. Pouchot, of Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association.

G. W. Reading, from Tri-City Labor Congress of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island not being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was rejected.

Delegates Ida B. Keyes, from Laundry Workers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind., and John F. Coughlin, of the United Brotherhood of

Tanners and Curriers of America, were reported favorable and seated.

Wm. Jones and Chas. G. Stivers, presented credentials from the Anti-Convict Contract Labor League, which we report unfavorably, for the reason that the said League is not attached to nor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We learn, however, that these people did not anticipate being admitted as delegates to this body, but only wanted the privilege to make a brief report of the work of said League, and deemed this the easiest way to get a hearing. Your Committee, while recognizing that this matter may not be properly within its jurisdiction, venture to recommend that these people be heard in this convention as desired by them, at such time as Committee on Rules and Order of Business, or this convention may designate.

Motion to adopt report.

Carried.

The following report of the Auditing Committee on Secretary's report was read and adopted:

To the Officers and Members of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of this body for the twelve months ending November 1, 1893, ask to report that we have carefully examined the same and found them correct.

Following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:

MONEY IN TREASURY, NOV. 1, 1893.

Balance in general fund.....	\$ 3,668 74
Balance in Homestead fund.....	3,478 70
Total	\$ 7,147 44

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Total receipts of year, (including balance on hand Nov. 1, 1892)....	\$28,530 80
Total expenditures, including money expended for benefit of Homest'd.	\$21,383 36
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893....	\$ 7,147 44
All of which is deposited in the German Exchange Bank of New York City.	

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1892.....	\$ 7,666 18
Receipts from per capita and supplies and loans returned.....	13,820 96

Making the total amount placed to the credit of the general fund.	21,487 14
Expenditures for year.....	17,818 40

Balance in general fund, Nov. 1, 1903	\$ 3,668 74
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HOMESTEAD FUND.

Donations for Homestead fund....	\$ 7,043 66
Expenditures for defense.	\$3,500 00
Cost exchange Mexican silver to U. S. money..	64 96
Total	3,564 96
Balance in fund	\$ 3,478 70

All books, papers and accounts were easy of access and kept in a neat and systematic manner.

Your committee would recommend that the money remaining in the Homestead or defense fund be transferred to the general fund.

Thanking the Secretary for much valuable assistance, we remain, Yours,

C. L. DRUMMOND,
E. C. SMITH,
P. J. KELLY,
Auditing Committee.

Report of Committee on Rules was read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1893.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention:

We, your Committee on Rules, beg leave to submit for your consideration the following rules to govern this convention:

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order at 9 A. M., adjourn at 12:30 P. M.; to reassemble at 2 P. M. and to continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M.

Rule 2. Every delegate, when he rises to speak, shall respectfully address the chair. While speaking he shall confine himself to the question.

Rule 3. Should two or more rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, unless it be to call him to order.

Rule 5. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when, if permitted, he may proceed again.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject or question, until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity to do so, nor more than twice without permission from the house, nor any longer than five minutes at one time without permission.

Rule 7. A question shall not be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

Rule 8. When a question is before the house, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or to amend, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order herein named.

Rule 9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

Rule 10. A motion for a reconsideration shall not be received unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall require a majority vote.

Rule 11. Any delegate who may not be present to answer his name at roll call shall be marked absent by the Secretary. But in the event of being unavoidably absent shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

Rule 12. The previous question can only be put when called for by at least ten delegates.

Rule 13. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Cushing's Manual.

Moved that the report be taken up *seriatim*.

Amended to be adopted as a whole as read.

Carried.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of officers and delegates.
2. Reading minutes of previous session.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of regular committees.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election and installation of officers.
10. Good of the Federation.
11. Adjournment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. HUGHES, Chairman.

ROBT. BANDLOW, Sec.

GEO. M. GUNTNER,

CAMERON MILLER,

ADAM BELZ,

Committee.

President Compers announced a communication from Drummond Tobacco Co., as follows:

St. Louis, Dec. 9, 1893.

To the Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.: Gentlemen:—Permit us to present to the members of your honorable body three twenty-four pound butts of our famous "Horse Shoe" tobacco. We trust it will be accepted in the friendly spirit in which it is sent; that you will find it a solace during the business of the convention, as well as an excellent aid to digestion during the recesses.

Accept it as a token of our recognition of organized labor, and may your convention prove a success is the earnest wish of

Your friend,

THE DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO.

Per McHose.

Accepted with thanks.

The Secretary received and read the following communication:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11, 1893.

Chris. Evans, Secretary American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Considering the following resolutions to be of immediate interest to the cause of organized labor, we request the reading of the same as early as possible.

Fraternally yours,

L. NASH.

L. T. O'BRIEN.

WHEREAS, There are at the present time several thousands of retail clerks in this city without employment, while thousands of others are compelled to work two (2) days in one (1.) owing to the pernicious custom of keeping the retail stores open until far into the night. Taking into consideration the fact that hundreds and even thousands of dollars at present going into the hands of one or two corporations in the shape of fuel and lighting bills, might be saved by the retail merchants and distributed in the form of wages provided they

closed their respective places of business at six (6) P. M. or 6:30, and

WHEREAS, The adoption of an early closing regime would tend to withdraw a great percentage of the present unemployed mass of retail clerks from the overstocked labor market, and in doing so would to a great extent eliminate the present distress, without resorting to charitable measures.

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor through the medium of the press, call upon the retail merchants of the city of Chicago, to adopt a universal early hour for closing; both in the interests of humanity and of commerce.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That we instruct all delegates present to call for union clerks when making purchases during their stay in this city and to buy no goods at a later hour than 6 P. M.

Yours fraternally,

LOUIS NASH,

Representing Retail Clerks' Nat. Pro. Ass'n.
Adopted.

The Secretary read the program of business to the convention.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the President declared the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M.
President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called, and the following absentees noted:

Aalborg, Jones.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

Delegate Lennon moved that the communication of the ministers be incorporated in the minutes; there being no objection, it was so ordered by the President, and read as follows by Rev. Mr. Williston, secretary:

At a meeting of ministers Monday afternoon, representing nearly every religious denomination in the city, assembled to consider the present extraordinary emergency in Chicago, a committee was appointed to present to your body the following expressions of fraternal interest and fellowship, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

It was resolved that, in believing, as we are sure you also do, that love to God is proved by love to man, we earnestly desire a happy and satisfactory issue to the deliberations of your influential body on behalf of the millions of industrious men whom you represent, whose interests you have at heart, and whose faithful labor is a strong foundation stone beneath the temple of the national well being.

We also desire at all times, and most especially in this crisis of bitter trouble, to act with you in all practical ways in relieving the present distress, and in promoting those high and worthy ends which you worthily seek.

Special order of business being at hand, the President introduced Mr. David Lubin, of Sacramento, and after a few remarks requested Delegate Carl to read a paper to the convention, after which Mr. Lubin resumed his address.

Delegate Lennon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lubin, which was agreed to, and Presi-

dent Gompers expressed the same in behalf of the delegates present.

President Gompers then announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Resolutions—John Smith, Henry Weismann, W. D. Mahon, Thos. J. McGan, Roady Kenehan.

Committee on Laws—John McBride, P. J. McGuire, J. M. Barnes, Richard Powers, Jos. Valentine.

Committee on Organization—Thos. J. Griffin, Henry Miller, Ph. A. Hofner, J. J. Byron, W. C. Pomeroy.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—W. H. Marden, Louis Nash, Chas. F. Bechtold, Wm. Neuroth, C. F. Reichers.

Committee on Grievances—Daniel Keefe, Samuel Ross, C. J. Anderson, R. C. Longsdon, John Green.

Committee on Local or Federated Bodies—James Duncan, James Brettell, M. McGlynn, J. J. Daly, W. J. Miller.

Regular order of business was resumed.

Delegate Jensen moved that the program of business as read by Secretary be adopted.

Declared out of order by chair.

Delegate Kenehan moved that a special committee of five be appointed.

Delegate Weismann moved that the subject matter of the program be referred to the appropriate committees having the matter in charge.

Agreed to.

President Gompers referred amendments to the constitution and resolutions, embodied in the program, to the following committees:

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

No. 1. By Delegate Lennon, Article V, Sections 1, 2 and 3.

No. 2. By Delegate Prescott, to amend Section 2, Article VII.

No. 3. By Delegate Weismann, to amend Section 3, Article IV, and repeal Section 6, Article IV.

No. 4. By Council of Trade and Labor Unions, of Detroit, Mich., on President supplying list of addresses of secretaries of central bodies semi-annually to all affiliated central bodies. Amendment to preamble, amending Section 3, Article III; Section 5, Article V; and Section 1, Article IV.

No. 5. By International Furniture Workers, on professional politicians being appointed organizers.

RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 6. By Delegate Brettell, on authorizing President of American Federation of Labor to formulate a bill to present to the State Legislatures to prevent employers from enforcing "iron clad" contracts upon their employees.

No. 7. By Delegate Brettell, on settlement of wage disputes by joint conferences of employers and employees.

No. 8. By Delegate Lennon, on referendum system of legislation.

No. 9. By Delegate Green, on the enforcement of the Geary law.

No. 10. By Delegate Weismann, on inspection of pestilence-breeding bakehouses; abolish Sunday work, and calling attention to New Jersey Factory Act.

No. 11. By International Furniture Workers' Union, on independent political movement.

No. 12. By Delegate Prescott, on government ownership and control of telegraphic system.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Resolution No. 13. By Delegate Lennon, referring to cancelling of loans and assessments.

No. 14. By International Furniture Workers' Union, on cancelling of loan to International Furniture Workers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Resolution No. 15. By Cleveland Central Labor Union, on making the Cleveland Citizen the official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

No. 16. By International Furniture Workers' Union, on encouraging national trade journals.

No. 17. By United Garment Workers, on the American Federation of Labor publishing an official organ.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE.

Resolution No. 18. By International Furniture Workers' Union, asking Executive Council to exert its authority on internal fights among affiliated organizations.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES.

Resolution No. 19. By Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance, on requesting local unions to join national unions of their trade.

No. 20. By Delegate Brettell, asking permission to introduce resolution on graduated income tax.

Granted by a vote of 57 to 3.

No. 21. On adopting new plan of campaign and concerted action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

No. 22. By Delegate McGlynn, asking permission to introduce a resolution to endorse a scheme of transportation of farm products.

Delegate Morgan raised a point of order that the matter of the resolution, though of a general character, did not require a vote of the convention for its introduction.

The President ruled the point of order not well taken.

Delegate Morgan appealed from the decision of the President, stating that he desired the convention to set aside the requirement of a two-third vote for the introduction of new matter of a general character.

The President stated that the method proposed was not the proper or legal one to secure the nullification of any law, regardless of how objectionable it might be.

After the President's statement, Delegate Morgan withdrew his appeal.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Resolution No. 23. By Delegate Kenchan, resolution on cancelling charter of No. 5755. Journeymen Horseshoers of New Orleans, La.

No. 24. By Delegate Neuroth, on labor problem and monthly magazine.

No. 25. By Delegate Kenchan organizing horseshoers in small towns of the United States and Canada.

No. 26. By Delegate McGlynn, on alliance of trades unions and farmers' organizations.

No. 27. By Delegate C. J. Anderson, on convict labor in competition with free labor in the broom making trade.

No. 28. By Delegate Wm. Anderson, on two national unions claiming jurisdiction over the same branches of industry.

No. 29. By Delegate Wm. Anderson, on issuing of charters to various trades under the jurisdiction of national unions affiliated.

No. 30. By Delegate McGuire, on extending invitation to John Burns, of London, England, to visit America and deliver a series of addresses.

No. 31. By Delegate Barnes, on the pardoning of so-called Chicago anarchists by Governor Altgeld.

No. 32. By Delegate Foster, on proportionate representation in governmental affairs.

No. 33. By Delegate Grimes, on higher conception of labor's position in relation to corporations.

No. 34. By Delegates of Seamen's Union, on condition of seamen and appeal in the effort to thoroughly organize them.

No. 35. By Delegate Kelly, on the glass trust.

No. 36. By Delegate Jensen, on sweatshops.
 No. 37. By Delegate McKinney, on apprenticeship.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Resolution No. 38. By Delegate Pomeroy, on American Federation of Labor appointing state organizers within 60 days after adjournment.

No. 39. By Delegate Boulanger, on central labor bodies interfering with fundamental principles and the autonomy of subordinate bodies.

No. 40. By Delegates of Cigar Makers' Union, amending Section 1, Article IV, seating delegates not actively employed in the trade.

No. 41. By Delegates of Cigar Makers' Union, on amendment of Article VIII, Section 2, on levying of assessments.

No. 42. By Delegate M. Griffin, on trade and labor assemblies nominating their own district organizers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Resolution No. 43. By Delegate Foster, on endorsing the label of Tack Makers' Protective Association.

No. 44. By Delegate Reichers, on boycotting the firm of Meyer, Jonassen & Co., of New York City.

No. 45. By Delegate Reichers, on assisting the United Garment Workers of America, in their struggle for fair conditions with Miner, Beal & Co., and other companies.

No. 46. By Delegates of Iron Molders' Union of North America, on lockout of Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.

No. 47. By Delegate C. J. Anderson, on encouraging the use of the International Broom Makers' Union Label.

No. 48. By Delegate E. B. Smith, on endorsing boycott of Lasters' Protective Association against the Crawford Shoe Co.

No. 49. By Delegate Bandlow, on competition between prison and free labor.

No. 50. By Delegate Green, on convicting those using counterfeit labels.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

No. 51. By Furriers' National Union, on refunding of \$500 loaned to them.

Committee on Credentials reported favorably on A. B. Loebenberg, of the Retail Clerks, and delegate seated.

Delegate Weismann, of Committee on Invitation to Gov. Altgeld, reported as follows:

RESOLVED, That we respectfully request Gov. Altgeld to address this convention.
 COMMITTEE.

Delegate Morgan moved that the recommendation be concurred in.

Delegate Skeffington moved that rule of adjournment be extended until question is disposed of.

Carried.

After further discussion Delegate Dunn moved that debate close, and called for the previous question.

Then the President put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?"

On a vote being taken, the previous question was agreed to by a vote of 74 for and 5 against.

On motion the Secretary be instructed to invite Gov. John P. Altgeld to address the convention when convenient for him to do so.

Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1893.

Convention called to order by First Vice-President P. J. McGuire. As soon as the convention was called to order President Gompers entered the room and occupied the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Linehan, Aalberg, Pomeroy, Brettell, Pouchot, Call, Cameron, Miller, McKinney, Mahon, Klestil, W. J. Miller, Grimes, Duncan, Foster, Jones, Lee.

Minutes of the previous afternoon session, read and approved.

Chairman of Committee on Credentials reported favorably on credentials of Jere Dennis, Trades Council, Birmingham, Ala., and delegate seated.

Delegate McGuire moved that Mr. Lynch be appointed as doorkeeper, and chair authorized to appoint messengers of convention.

Carried.

President Gompers appointed Mr. J. J. Ryan to fill the office of messenger. Appointment concurred in.

Report of committees called for.

All committees reported progress and asked for further time.

The Secretary read the following telegram from Portland, Ore.:

Portland, Ore., Dec. 12, 1893.

Chris. Evans, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Common Council Chamber, City Hall:

Fellow Workers:—Congratulations to convention, President Gompers and W. C. Pome-

rov. Money connects workers with employment, aid Pacific States unlock natures' safe deposit.

CAPT. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1893.

To the Delegates of the Thirteenth Annual Convention American Federation of Labor: Gentlemen:—A cordial invitation is extended delegates in attendance to visit our Library and obtain a copy of the "Progress of Labor," issued under its auspices, which will be presented by the Librarian in charge, Bro. W. H. Cutting, 121 Fifth avenue.

Yours fraternally,

C. D. WHEELER, Sec.

HOYT RAYMOND, Pres.

Invitation accepted.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 52. By Delegate Morgan, on endorsement of Mr. Lloyd's address.

No. 52. By Delegate Morgan, on political action.

No. 55. By Delegate Morgan, on municipal work of unemployed.

No. 56. By Delegate Morgan, on thanks for private relief of distress of working classes.

No. 58. By Delegate Dunn, on blowers in metal factories.

No. 66. By Delegate Fureseth, on maritime laws.

No. 67. By Delegate Fureseth, on protest against involuntary servitude.

No. 68. By Delegate Fureseth, on calling on Congress to remedy the evil in bad sanitary conditions and food creating disease among seamen.

No. 70. By Delegate Van Horn, on passage of a coinage silver bill.

No. 82. By Delegate McGlynn, on electing United States Senators by popular vote.

No. 83. By Delegate Elderkin, on wrongs of seamen in payment of low wages.

No. 84. By Delegate Elderkin, on urging upon Congress to allow the President to appoint member of Congress to represent the great lakes.

No. 85. By Delegate Duncan, on free and compulsory education.

No. 86. By Delegates of Lasters' Union, on protection of trade labels.

No. 99. By Delegate Loebenburg, on endorsing party favoring the establishment of government postal savings banks.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Resolution No. 54. By Delegate Morgan, on campaign of education.

No. 57. By Delegate Henry Miller, on organizing electrical workers.

No. 60. By Delegate Longsdon, on forming central bodies of building industries.

No. 64. By Delegates Bechtold and Belz, on independent political action.

No. 72. By Delegate Dopheide, on assisting to organize carriage and wagon workers.

No. 76. By Delegate Hoffer, on organizing national union of range makers and helpers.

No. 80. By Delegate Guntner, on severe contests with consolidated capital with Union

No. 5. of Cincinnati, Ohio, International Furniture Workers.

No. 90. By Delegate Loeffler, on appointment of Southern colored person as organizer.

No. 91. By Delegates Nash, Armstrong and C. J. Anderson, on empowering Executive Council to indorse that political party which declares their intention of remedying unjust conditions of the working classes.

No. 101. By Delegate Glackin, on organizing the wage earning women of America.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

No. 59. By Delegate Dunn, on requesting Executive Council to issue circular to affiliated bodies asking them to refrain from purchasing bicycles of firms who will not settle their difficulties with Chicago Union No. 6, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union.

No. 61. By Delegate Bechtold, on re-indorsing boycott against Philadelphia and San Francisco breweries.

No. 62. By Delegate Bechtold, in reference to Ehret's boycott.

No. 63. By Delegate Bechtold, on sustaining the St. Louis beer pool boycott.

No. 73. By Delegate Lee, on indorsing Armour boycott.

No. 75. By Delegates of Lasters' Protective Union, on re-indorsing boycott of A. F. Smith, of Lynn, Mass.

No. 78. By Delegates of Lasters' Protective Union, on calling upon workmen not to purchase shoes made by Hamilton & Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 87. By Delegate Guntner, on indorsing boycott of International Furniture Workers against Brunswick-Balke-Collender Billiard Co.

No. 88. By Delegate Skeffington, on boycott against Pray, Small & Co., Auburn, Maine.

No. 89. By Delegate Lennon, on the A. F. of L. having printed fac similes of labels of affiliated bodies.

No. 95. By Delegate Hart, on requesting the A. F. of L. to urge several managers of theatres in Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Providence and Philadelphia to recognize union labor.

No. 98. By Delegate Bechtold, on sustaining boycott against Pfaff Brewing Co., of Boston, Mass.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Resolution No. 71. By Delegate Belz, on representation of the American Federation of Labor in next international congress at London, Eng.

No. 81. By Delegate McGlynn, on useless collection of meaningless statistics.

No. 93. By Delegate Gear, on the adoption of a different financial system of the American Federation of Labor.

No. 100. By Delegate C. J. Anderson, on the publication of all important documents adopted by this convention in the proceedings in full.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 74. By Delegate Glendinning that gold gilders' grievance be referred to the Grievance Committee.

No. 79. By Delegate Dixon, on revoking charter of Horse Shoers' Union No. 5755, of New Orleans.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Resolution No. 65. By Delegate T. J. Griffin, on sweating system.

No. 62. By Delegate Dabney, on sending copies of proceedings to local unions in small towns as soon as possible after adjournment.

No. 96. By Delegate C. J. Anderson, on amending Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution.

No. 97. By Delegate McGlynn, on urging local unions to join local central labor councils of their respective cities.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES.

No. 69. By Delegate Van Horn, on requir-

ing local unions to attach themselves to their national bodies before joining central bodies.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

No. 77. By Delegate Nash, on changing the order of reports of regular committees.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

No. 94. By Delegate Skeffington, on authorizing the Executive Council to investigate strike and lock-out of the shoe makers at Auburn, Me.

Delegate McBride moved to adjourn until 2 P. M.

Amended by Delegate Dernel to adjourn to 9 A. M. tomorrow.

A vote being taken, the amendment was lost. The original motion to adjourn to 2 P. M., was carried, and the convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

McGuire, Loebenburg, Coughlin, W. J. Miller, Grimes, Dennis, Foster, Dabney, Jones.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

President called for report of standing committees. Committees reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in part as follows:

Resolution No. 35.

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union are engaged in a struggle with one of the most gigantic trusts, viz., the U. S. Glass Company, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, extend greeting to our brothers engaged in struggle against this trust and bid them God speed in their work.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 31, by Delegate Barnes:

WHEREAS, The pardoning of the so-called Chicago anarchists by Gov. Altgeld, of the State of Illinois, is but a simple act of justice, and

WHEREAS, The conviction and incarceration of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe was the result of class prejudice and persecution at a time when the public mind was influenced with passion; and

WHEREAS, The Governor of Illinois, in the face of a set resolve of the capitalist class to the contrary, has had the courage to defy power and opposition, in defense of innocence

and justice, thus proving his honesty and sincerity of heart; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we endorse the Governor's action and accept the reasons he assigns as in line with the true facts of the case; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Altgeld.

Unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 6, by Delegate Brettell:

The Committee recommend by striking out the two first and the last paragraph.

By Delegate Lennon:

Moved to amend Delegate Brettell's resolution that organizations desiring the passage of such laws against iron clad contracts, shall have drafted appropriate bills, and shall send the same to the President of the American Federation of Labor, and it shall then be the duty of the Executive Council to endeavor to secure the passage of the same by the respective states, and strike out "the President of the American Federation of Labor shall have the bill drafted."

Lost.

Resolution No. 6, by Delegate Brettell:

Committee amends as follows:

WHEREAS, Many employers of labor are demanding that their employees sign away their liberty, by signing what is known as an "iron clad," thus forcing them into slavery, with starvation in many cases, as the alternative, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to formulate a bill and get the same before the legislature of Pennsylvania and other states where the interests of labor demand it, to the end that it shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, agent, or officer, in the employ of any company or corporation, to prevent employees from forming, joining, and

belonging to any labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer, or employee, that coerces or attempts to coerce employees, by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ, or the employee of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court or competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50 (fifty dollars) for each offense, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Moved by Delegate Morgan that it be adopted as amended.

Carried.

Resolution No. 7, by Delegate Brettel:

WHEREAS, Labor is the creator of capital, we believe that labor should be placed on an equality with capital before the law; and

WHEREAS, Labor is compelled to treat or negotiate with the representatives of capital in fixing a price for labor, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation of Labor take the necessary steps through their president to formulate a bill and get the same before the different state legislatures, making it obligatory on the part of corporations and the representatives of capital to treat and negotiate with the representatives of labor in conference or otherwise in the settlement of wages, disputes and in other matters when their services are called for and that we pledge our influence and votes irrespective of party to get the principles herein set forth incorporated into law.

After a lengthy debate, the previous question was called, and the resolution lost by a vote of 1,052 for to 1,243 against.

Resolution No. 10, by Delegate Weismann:

WHEREAS, The bake shops in the large cities of every state of the country are, with but few exceptions, in a most unsanitary and filthy condition, being located in damp and miasma-breeding cellars and subcellars; and

WHEREAS, The welfare of the journeymen employed in these haunts of vermin, as well as that of the consumers of the articles produced therein, the public in general, is thereby greatly impaired, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention call the attention of the factory inspection departments of the states and the health departments of the cities wherein these pestilence-breeding bake shops abound, to the necessity of guarding the health of the toilers and the community at large by causing such changes to be made in the location and construction of bake houses as will protect the hygienic and moral interests of the people; be it further

RESOLVED, That we call the attention of the legislatures of the states in question to the New Jersey Factory Act, Sections 13 and 14, as being worthy of emulation, however, with an additional provision that hereafter no bake-houses and shops shall be constructed in basements, cellars or subcellars. The present act reads as follows:

NEW JERSEY FACTORY ACT, SECTIONS 13 AND 14.

"Section 13. And be it enacted, that no cellar, room or place shall be occupied as a

bake-house which is less than one-half of its height above the level of the street, footway, or ground adjoining the same, unless the following regulations are complied with: First, no water closet, earth closet, privy, or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-house; second, no drain or pipe for carrying off sewage or other impure matter shall have an opening within a bake-house, unless such drain or pipe be tapped with a six-inch water seal, both within and without the wall of the bake-house, and have a ventilating pipe of one-half of the size of drain pipe between the wall and the outer trap, and which ventilating pipe shall run two feet above the roof of the building.

"Section 14. And be it enacted, that the sleeping places for workmen and others employed in bake-houses shall be separate and distinct from places used for the making of bread."

WHEREAS, The journeymen bakers and confectioners of San Francisco, are still forced to work seven days per week, and

WHEREAS, After years of serious struggles on the part of the bakers of California to abolish Sunday work in San Francisco, they have been successful in passing a law in the last legislature of the state, providing for a day of rest per week for all toilers whose vocation does not necessitate labor on Sundays, and

WHEREAS, A number of employing bakers have combined to defeat the aforesaid law in the courts of the state, by a denial of its constitutionality, causing the workmen a great deal of trouble and expense, and be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention heartily endorse the movement of the bakers for a day of rest and highly approve of the wise and just action of the California legislature, and furthermore does declare most emphatically that the law enacted is in strict keeping with that greatest of all constitutional truths, that the greatest good for the greatest number is the aim and end of all good and overwork, under which the bakers of San Francisco are suffering being detrimental to the public welfare from a hygienic as well as a moral point of view, and being controversial to the dignity and standard of free and honest American labor.

We, therefore, sincerely hope that the superior court of the city of San Francisco, where an appeal case of the employers is now pending with a view of having the law declared invalid, will uphold the act of the legislature and thus secure to the journeymen bakers a part of that social justice and welfare of which they have so long been deprived, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor pledge every assistance at its command to obtain this end.

Adopted.

The Committee offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 9, by Delegate Green:

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested by this convention to enforce without delay the provisions of the Geary Law; and,

RESOLVED, That an official communication sealed and signed by the President of the

American Federation of Labor to this effect be sent to the President of the United States.

Moved by Delegate Brettell that substitute be adopted.

Delegate Fureseth moved that the substitute be laid over for forty-eight hours.

Motion lost by a vote of 21 for and 47 against.

Delegate Weismann then raised the point of order that the American Federation of Labor had often placed itself on record in regard to the Chinese and cheap labor.

Chair ruled point not well taken and Delegate Weismann appealed from the decision of the chair.

Second Vice-President Carney was called upon to preside, and the decision of the chair was sustained unanimously.

The following amendment to be added to the substitute was offered by President Gompers and agreed to:

We shall look with disapproval upon any attempt to subvert the purposes of the present law by amendment or treaty.

Moved to non-concur with committee's report.

Agreed to.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Carney moved original resolution be adopted.

Moved by Delegate Daly that it be laid on the table.

Motion lost.

Moved that the substitute with President Gompers' addition be adopted.

Moved that time be extended and continue in session until the question is disposed of.

Amendment to extend the time fifteen minutes.

Amendment lost and motion to extend the time carried.

On the previous question being called, a

vote was taken, and the substitute with the amendment lost.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 102. By Delegate McGlynn, on protest against the ceding of arid lands.

No. 103. By Delegate Hofher, on division in labor's ranks on Labor Day demonstrations.

No. 106. By Delegate Duncan on unemployed, and road-making.

No. 107. By Delegate Pomeroy, on employing members of Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association when giving entertainments by trades unions.

No. 109. By Delegate Pomeroy, on municipal legislation and employment of females in saloons.

No. 110. By Delegate Pomeroy, on Gov. Altgeld pardoning anarchists.

No. 111. By Delegate Daly, on government inspection of public buildings.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Resolution No. 105. By Delegate Duncan, on organizing shirt makers into Garment Workers' National Union.

No. 112. By Delegates Kelly and Nolan, on appointment of female organizers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 114. By Delegate Pouchqt, on carpenters doing work outside of their trade.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Resolution No. 113. By Delegate Fureseth, on Chinese being employed on subsidized steamers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 104. By Delegate Hart, on boycott of theaters that are antagonistic to labor unions.

No. 108. By Delegate Pomeroy, that no boycott by local unions be declared until central bodies have indorsed the same.

Moved by Delegate Clackin that all delegates attend mass meeting at Bricklayers' Hall tonight.

Agreed to.

Convention adjourned at 6:10 P. M.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 A. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Skellington, McGuire, Loebenburg, Marthaler, Reichers, Keyes, Penna, Clackin, Kleshtil, Coughlin, Prescott, W. J. Miller, Grimes,

Morris, McGlynn, Frank McCarthy, Chadwick, Jones.

Minutes of afternoon session of yesterday read and approved.

Communications and telegrams were read as follows:

To the Members of the American Federation of Labor and Friends:

Members of the Jane Club will be pleased to

receive their friends at a dancing party, at the Hull House Gymnasium, 240 W. Polk street, Thursday evening, December 14, 1893, 8 o'clock.

Delegate Lennon moved to accept invitation. Agreed to.

Telegram from W. A. Kolly, of Paducah, Ky., read and ordered filed.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 13, 1893.

Samuel Gompers, Common Council Chamber, City Hall:

May your efforts on behalf of the organized masses meet with unbounded success.

W. A. KOLLY.

A communication from the Plush Workers, of Bridgeport, Conn., was read, and on motion, was laid on the table.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 11, 1893.

Dear Brothers:—While you gather together again, once more to lay out your plans for future action, to consider the best methods to improve the condition of the great army of toilers, whose cause you espouse, we, the organized plush workers of Bridgeport, Conn., pray you, for the sake of our common cause, to take what action you think our case demands.

We are employed making a class of material that is highly protected under the McKinley tariff, and because it is proposed to reduce the tariff five per cent below the rate it was prior to the McKinley bill, our employers propose to reduce our wages.

First—Let me state, that since the passage of the McKinley bill, our wages have been reduced two, and in some departments three times.

Second—Work has been very uncertain since the passage of that bill.

Third—Work and wages were both better before the McKinley bill came in force.

Fourth—After our committee had thoroughly investigated the effect that the proposed new tariff would have on our work, we are firmly convinced that the proposed tariff, if passed, will not effect the employers only in a slight degree.

We would next state that our employers emphatically assert that they will not tell us what the reduction really is; saying, that they do not want a strike, for then we might get support from the American Federation of Labor. They ask us to propose our own reduction, stating that what they want is a reduction between ten and fifteen per cent, but yet will not give us the actual percentage of reduction.

This ridiculous statement is only matched by the assertion that they wish to run the factories for the sake of the employees. Eighty per cent of the workers have been idle for the past eleven weeks, and are now in most cases going without proper food. The average of the best workers in the best paid departments for the past eighteen months has been \$9.04, and we think it about time reductions ceased. Therefore we beg of you to do what you can to help us to get some reasonable compensation for our labor.

Action deferred is no good now, not that we want a strike, but that we wish the Federation, like a good and strong brother, to help us who are so weak and who have been so hu-

miliated and crushed, that like the worm, we turn at last and cry in anguish, we have had enough, we can stand this no longer.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES MERCER, Pres.

THOS. MOORHOUSE, Sec.

ATTEST: JOS. POW.

President Gompers called Delegate Prescott to the chair.

The following communication from Chicago Theological Seminary was read and adopted:

Chicago Theological Seminary,

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1893.

Mr. Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir:—Two hundred students preparing for the Christian ministry desire to hear of the aims and workings of your great Federation, from representatives of your body, upon whose sessions many of them have been attendants. If you will delegate two or more of your representatives to meet us in the chapel of the Seminary on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, it will greatly benefit them and further the practical purpose of the Sociological department, which I have the honor to represent.

Respectfully yours,

GRAHAM TAYLOR.

President Gompers appointed Delegates P. H. Penna and Frank K. Foster in compliance with the request.

Communication from Jas. C. Crewe, of Chicago, Ill., was read and ordered placed on file.

Communication from German Waiters and Bartenders' Columbia Association was read, and on motion of Delegate Drummond was ordered tabled.

Chicago, Dec. 13, 1893.

Mr. Chris. Evans, Secretary American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir:—We are authorized by Mr. W. Losky, Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance, to inquire of you whether you have received any communication in regard to a charter that has been granted to a local in Chicago, by Mr. M. H. Madden, President of the State Federation of Labor.

We, the Columbia Association, have also been asked by the National Secretary, Mr. Losky, to appoint a committee in regard to the fact, in case that Mr. Evans did not receive such communication up to date, and our delegate, Mr. Wm. C. Pomeroy, has failed to complain against Mr. M. H. Madden.

We, the Executive Committee of the Columbia Association, are compelled to complain against Mr. M. H. Madden, President of the State Federation of Labor for granting a charter to a local which is not affiliated with the National Alliance of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' where such a one is in existence.

Hoping you will give this matter due consideration, we are respectfully,

R. SIMONSON,

FRANK COUSIN,

CHAS. KITTEL.

Telegram from Young Men's Business League, of Augusta, Ga., was read, ordered received and placed on file.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 14, 1893.
President American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.

We invite your honorable body to hold its next annual session in this city, to come from the Exposition City of the South, to Augusta, which led every other Southern city during the last decade in increase in manufactures, great in manufactures with the largest water-power in the South, great in commerce and hospitality.
YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AUGUSTA.

H. C. Middleton, Secretary.

Report of the standing committees called for.

Committee on Rules reported as follows, on Resolution No. 77, by Delegate Nash:

WHEREAS, The "welfare of the organization" comes in the next order of business before "adjournment," and

WHEREAS, Much useful information might be advanced under the above head, which would enable the various committee to better accomplish the duties they are expected to perform.

RESOLVED, That the order "good of the Federation be placed after No. 4, and before the "reports of regular committees."

Committee report unfavorably.

Motion to concur in recommendation of committee passed by a vote of 30 for and 16 against.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS — CONTINUED.

On Resolution No. 12, by Delegate Prescott, committee reported favorable, and on motion of Delegate Drummond, the report of the committee was concurred in and resolution adopted.

WHEREAS, The telegraph, like the postal system, is a means for the dissemination of intelligence among the people, and one which in its earliest history was constructed, owned and operated under the supervision of officers of the government; and

WHEREAS, Since its passage from public to private control it has grown to be one of the most odious and tyrannical monopolies with which the people are afflicted, which exerts from an unwilling, helpless and long suffering public dividends on four and five times its real value, and the management of which is notoriously inefficient, expensive and demoralizing; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical union, an organization forming part of this body, at its last session unanimously resolved on an aggressive movement in favor of restoration to governmental ownership and control of the telegraphic systems of the country, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, representing the organized trade and labor unions of the United States, that in taking this stand the International Typographical Union has the cordial and earnest support of this body and of the various organizations of which it is composed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of this

Federation be directed immediately on adjournment of this session, to communicate with all the various international, national, and central labor unions, and also with all state and local federations, entitled to representation in the body, informing them of this action, in order that each may impress upon senators and representatives in congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of this measure of reform into law, and that said international, national and central labor unions and state and local federations be requested to appoint subcommittees to co-operate with and place themselves in communication with the I. T. U. committee at Washington; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates present at this session, pledge ourselves, on returning to our homes, to inaugurate an energetic campaign in furtherance of this measure, not only among our respective organizations, but also in the communities in which we live, and that our best efforts will be directed to compass the defeat of all candidates for legislative positions, national and state, who will not unqualifiedly pledge themselves to support governmental ownership and operation of the telegraph.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary and attested by the seal of this federation, be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives at the national capital.

Resolution No. 30, by Delegate McGuire, committee reported favorable, report concurred in and resolution adopted.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extend a cordial and hearty invitation to John Burns, of London, to visit America and deliver a series of addresses in the interests of the working people, and to secure a closer unity of effort among the toilers of America for their industrial and political emancipation.

RESOLVED, That to make John Burns' visit successful in the fullest degree, we invite all branches of organized labor to co-operate in this invitation to John Burns.

Resolution No. 83, by Delegate Elderkin, reported favorably on by committee, and resolution adopted.

RESOLVED, That Congress be urged upon to raise the wages of seamen in the United States Navy to \$30 per month.

Resolution No. 82, by Delegate McGlynn, reported favorable and adopted.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares that the election of U. S. Senators should be by popular vote of the citizens of the various states.

Resolution 58, by Delegate Dunn, reported favorable and adopted.

WHEREAS, There are a large number of states in this Union that have no laws on their statute books compelling manufacturers to place blowers or exhaust fans in connection with polishing and buffing wheels, and

WHEREAS, The dust arising from the wheels while in motion is injurious to the health of the men engaged in polishing and buffing, and

WHEREAS, A law can be placed on the statute books of the various states without

much opposition and especially so in the southern states; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to request the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to demand laws to compel manufacturers to place blowers in connection with polishing and buffing wheels, so as to carry away the deadly dust.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Resolution No. 85, by Delegate Duncan:

WHEREAS, The welfare and progress of the labor movement depends upon the educational advantages of all the people, therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in thirteenth annual convention, declares in favor of free and compulsory education in every state, territory and the District of Columbia, and that the incoming Executive Council be directed to have drafted a bill for presentation to the legislatures of states and territories where free and compulsory education laws do not now exist.

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby directed to co-operate with affiliated bodies in states and territories where free and compulsory education laws are not part of the code in such states and territories in having their prepared bills properly introduced into the respective legislatures and pushed forward to enactment into law.

Committee offered the following amendment to the above resolution and Resolution No. 37, by Painters and Decorators:

RESOLVED, That evening schools be established in connection with all public schools in our great industrial centers for teaching free hand, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and

RESOLVED, That all books, stationery and other necessities be supplied to pupils free of cost.

Amendment offered by committee concurred in and resolution as amended adopted.

The following substitute was offered by the committee for resolution No. 99, by Delegate Loebnurg:

RESOLVED, That this convention respectfully requests Congress to speedily enact a law for the establishment of postal savings banks, and

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor place this resolution in an official measure to the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

Substitute agreed to.

Resolution No. 56, by Delegate Morgan, committee reported favorably.

RESOLVED, That while this convention applauds the humane efforts of private individuals to relieve the terrible distress of the unemployed, at the same time we most respectfully, but emphatically insist that it is the province, duty and in the power of our city, state and national governments to give immediate and adequate relief.

Adopted.

The following resolution, No. 55, by Delegate Morgan:

RESOLVED, That a system of society which denies to the willing man the opportunity to work, then treats him as an outcast, arrests him as a vagrant and punishes him as a felon, is by this convention condemned as inhuman and destructive of the liberties of the human race, and

RESOLVED, That the right to work is the right to life, that to deny the one is to destroy the other. That when the private employer cannot or will not give work the municipality, state or nation must.

Adopted.

Substitution of committee, for Resolution No. 53, by Delegate Morgan:

POLITICAL PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, The trade unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience and the logic of progress, adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action, and

WHEREAS, Such action has resulted in the most gratifying success, and

WHEREAS, Such independent labor politics are based upon the following program, to-wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroad and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legislation.

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That this convention hereby indorse this political action of our British comrades, and

RESOLVED, That this program and basis of a political labor movement be and is hereby submitted for the favorable consideration of the labor organization of America, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed on this most important subject.

Committee recommend the adoption of the substitute.

Moved to concur in the recommendation.

Moved by Delegate McGlynn to take up the different propositions *seriatim*.

Privilege granted to Delegate Nash to read a paper on "the good and welfare of the Federation," which was well received.

Delegate McGlynn's motion to consider the resolution *seriatim* was withdrawn.

Delegate Daly moved to strike out the word "favorable."

President Gompers called Delegate Fox to the chair.

Delegate Morgan moved that we go into committee of the whole.

Acting Chairman Fox ruled motion out of order.

The question before the convention being a motion to strike out, a motion to go into committee of the whole could not be entertained while said motion was under consideration and undisposed of.

Delegate Morgan appealed from the decision of the chair.

First Vice-President McGuire called to the chair.

Decision of Acting Chairman Fox sustained by vote of 40 for to 22 against.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

The previous question being called was put, and by a vote of 50 for to 10 against, was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and following absentees noted:

Marthaler, Klestil, Hart, Dabney and Chadwick.

Delegate Powers moved that the reading of the minutes of the morning session be dispensed with until tomorrow morning.

Agreed to.

The previous question called for before adjournment of the morning session, on striking out the word "favorable" in resolution No. 53 was taken, and the following is the result:

Ayes—Van Horn, Skeffington, McGuire, Linehan, Longsdon, Dernel, Neuroth, Aalborg, Kelly, Valentine, Fox, Metcalf, Carney, Mar-den, Ed. C. Smith, Keefe, McBride, Glackin, McKinney, Byron, Powers, Lennon, Jensen, Coughlin, Daly, M. B. McCarthy, Hart, Dabney, Loeffler, Nolan—representing 1,253 votes.

Nays—Weismann, Wm. Anderson, Bechtold, C. J. Anderson, John Smith, Dopheide, Barnes, Nash, Loebenburg, Henry Miller, Guntner, Reichers, Pomeroy, Kenehan, Brettell, Hughes, Pouchot, Keyes, Penna, Call, Cameron Miller, Morgan, Mahon, Fureseth, Elderkin, Ross, Prescott, Dorsey, Drummond, Belz, Grimes, Green, Gear, Duncan, Weber, Maurice Griffin, Dunn, Sheel, T. J. Griffin, Dennis, Peter Smith, Morris, Armstrong, Hoffer, Frank McCarthy, Bandlow, Dixon, Lien, Frizzell, Looby, Jones, Boulanger, Lee, Carmody—representing 1,182 votes.

On a vote being taken on adopting the committee's report, the motion as amended was carried by vote of 2,244 for to 67 against.

The following resolutions were referred:

Nos. 66, 67 and 68, from Committee on Resolutions to Committee on President's Report.

No. 21 from Committee on Resolutions to Committee on Organization.

No. 86 from Committee on Resolutions to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Resolution No. 121, by Delegate Marthaler, on inviting Mayor Swift to address the convention, referred to Committee on Resolutions, with directions to report in fifteen minutes, was lost by a vote of 28 for to 30 against.

Delegate E. C. Smith moved to be permitted to circulate petition for assistance for delegates who had lost their money.

Amended by Delegate Pomeroy to refer to local committee.

Amended by Delegate Morgan that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Morgan's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 49 for to 17 against.

Moved that after today's adjournment no resolutions be introduced unless by unanimous consent.

Amended to strike out "unanimous" and substitute a "two-thirds" vote.

Amendment lost by a vote of 18 for to 19 against.

The vote was then taken on the original motion and lost.

Reports of committees called for.

Committee on Rules, Secretary's Report, and on Resolutions reported progress.

Committee on Organization reported favorable on the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 26, by Delegate McGlynn:

RESOLVED, That every possible effort be made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to effect and perfect an alliance between the trade and labor unions

and the farmers' organizations to the end that the best interests of all may be served.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 24, by Delegate Neuroth:

WHEREAS, Discussion of the labor problem does not receive the attention due it by the recognized factors for disseminating knowledge and framing the minds of the people, and

WHEREAS, We believe such discussion to be of the greatest importance to the welfare and to bettering the conditions of our industrial classes, and

WHEREAS, Monthly magazines are numbered among the best literature of the world, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor with the advice of the Executive Council, be and is hereby authorized to issue a monthly magazine for the discussion of labor and its interests in all its phases, and be it further

RESOLVED, That contributions from writers of recognized ability be solicited and fair remuneration guaranteed.

RESOLVED, That inducements be offered to agents selected from labor organizations in various parts of the country to solicit subscribers.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that steps be taken upon adoption of these resolutions to carry them into execution.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 25, by Delegate Kenehan:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council instruct the organizers throughout the United States and Canada to use their best endeavors to organize the small towns throughout the United States and Canada where there are seven or more journeymen horseshoers residing, and that they be ordered to, apply to the International Union for a charter.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 27, by Delegate C. J. Anderson:

WHEREAS, Convict labor has entered into competition with free labor in the broom making trade to a greater extent than any other, having forced large numbers of our craftsmen entirely out of the trade and compelled them to seek employment in other lines of business, and reduced the wages of those who still remain in the trade to such an extent that they are barely able to exist, and

WHEREAS, Our condition would be greatly benefited by a thorough organization; be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that all organizers, central bodies and local unions be, and are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to organize broom makers' unions in their respective cities, and have them affiliate with the International Broom Makers' Union of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council do all in their power to organize the broom makers throughout the country.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 105, by Delegate Duncan:

WHEREAS, The twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Philadelphia, 1892, adopted a resolution numbered 47 in the proceedings, which has not proved beneficial to the industry indicated, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the various unions of the shirt making industry be requested to affiliate with the United Garment Workers of America.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 57, by Delegate H. Miller:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

Friends and Brethren:—We, the electrical workers of America, as members of your honorable body, beg leave to petition you as organized labor and union men, to aid us in organizing a down-trodden and greatly misrepresented craft. Undoubtedly you are aware of the fact that our craft will be the most powerful in numbers of men employed of any of the existing trades, in time to come. Therefore, we believe it to be to the advantage of the American Federation of Labor as well as ourselves, to use the best efforts possible in organizing the electrical workers. We as a body have worked hard towards this end for the past three years to accomplish this great fact, but on account of difficulties to overcome in our trade, such as other trades have not to contend with, namely: The concentration of capital in two or three monopolies, all antagonistic to organized labor, have made rather slow progress, but it is possible for us to increase our membership ten-fold in the coming year, if the American Federation of Labor will assist us.

The necessity and justice of making this request, we suppose, is apprehended by every union man. Assuredly electricity will take the place of at least four or five now flourishing trades, and the amount of electrical workers will be greater than that of any other craft in existence. And as it is easier to educate a small amount and have the aid of this amount to teach the rest of the coming men in this trade hereafter, therefore, we believe that a special effort ought to be made by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies, to aid the electrical workers in their struggle to organize the craft. You must understand by this time that the electric works at present are an open field for the scabs of other trades. And as union men, with the best of union principles, we can not resist or compel our companies from hiring scabs.

Therefore we respectfully ask you and all organized labor to aid us wherever you can to organize the electrical workers. Hoping this will receive the endorsement of the convention and that organized labor of the country will aid us wherever possible to organize the electrical workers.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 72, by Delegate Dopheide:

RESOLVED, That the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union request that the American Federation of Labor assist us in our efforts to organize, and that the appointed organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use all honorable means to further the organization of carriage and wagon workers.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 60, by Delegate Longsdon:

That it is to the best interests of the American Federation of Labor that the various trades connected with the building industry of our country, form their various trades connected with said industry into one central compact, to be known as Building Trades Council; also that all other industries having more than one defined line, shall form a complete compact to be appropriately named.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 76, by Delegate Hoffer:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to do all in their power and try and form a national union of range makers and helpers.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 112, by Delegate Nolan:

WHEREAS, The female workers in the labor world are almost entirely unorganized, and WHEREAS, Female labor is a large factor in the solution of the labor problem; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That four female organizers be appointed, whose duties shall be to organize the female workers of America.

Referred to Executive Council:

Resolution No. 90, by Delegate Loeffler:

RESOLVED, That from the southern portion of the United States some southern colored person be appointed to organize colored laborers.

Committee recommend reference to Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 101, by Delegate Glackin:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recognizing the necessity of organizing the wage-earning women of America hereby authorize its Executive Council to put a woman organizer in the field.

Committee recommend reference to Executive Council, which was concurred in.

Resolutions No. 23, by Delegate Kenchan, and No. 29, by Delegate Wm. Anderson:

Resolution No. 23:

RESOLVED, That the charter No. 5755, of Journeymen Horse Shoers, of the city of New Orleans, be canceled and the same become affiliated with the International Union of the Journeymen Horse Shoers.

WHEREAS, The same local union has been duly notified that the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers has affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since July 1, and that local union become affiliated by January 1.

Resolution No. 29:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has in many instances issued charters to various trades under the jurisdiction of national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of this American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify all said local unions to affiliate with the respective national

unions within three months from date under penalty of revocation of charter.

Committee offers the following substitute for Resolutions Nos. 23 and 29, and recommend its adoption:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify all local unions to affiliate with their respective national or international union within three months from date, under penalty of revocation of charter.

Recommendation of committee concurred in and the substitute adopted.

Resolution No. 28, by Delegate Wm. Anderson, was referred back to the committee by a vote of the convention, and reference agreed to.

Resolutions Nos. 64 and 91, ordered placed on file, as the subject matter had already been covered by previous resolutions.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

No. 115. By Delegate Jensen, on local unions using the American Federation of Labor label in conjunction with their own.

No. 122. By Delegate Pouchot, on boycott on product of Mesker Bros., general contractors, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 124. By Delegate Marthaler, concerning boycott, coöperage firm of C. R. Smith & Co., Menasha, Wis.

No. 126. By Delegate Loebenburg, on refraining from buying from any store after 6 P. M.

No. 127. By Delegates Loebenburg and Nash, on standing by retail clerks in their struggle for better conditions.

No. 128. By Delegates Loebenburg and Nash, on Clerks' Association publishing a list of unfair employers, after January 1.

No. 131. By Delegate Aalborg, on boycotting, Kahn, Shoenbrun & Co., Chicago, Ill., owing to their discrimination against the United Garment Workers of America.

No. 132½. By Delegate Pomeroy, at request of Local Union No. 6, International Metal Polishers' Union, on boycotting product of Western Wheel Works, Chicago, manufacturers of bicycles, baby carriages, etc.

No. 134½. By Delegate Weismann, that no unions be permitted to insert advertisements of boycotted firms in their publications.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

No. 17. By Delegate Henry Miller, on an act to protect the lives and limbs of electrical workers.

No. 118. By Delegate Reichers, on decision of the New York State Supreme Court reversing a former decision on issuing circulars stating conditions under which certain goods are made.

No. 119. By Delegate Fureseth, on opposition to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

No. 120. By Delegate Fureseth, on opposition to naval reserve of landsmen.

No. 125. By Delegate Van Horn, on reduction of hours and disposition of Sunday work of barbers.

No. 133. By Delegate Daly, on competition of convict labor with free labor.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

No. 123. By Delegate Loeffler, on joining organizations detrimental to organized labor.

No. 130. By Delegate Dennis, on unorganized country workers overcrowding cities.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE.

No. 116. By Electrical Workers of New York City, Local Union No. 3, National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, on grievance.

No. 129. By Delegate Dixon, on indorsing Horse Shoers' Union No. 5755, in making demand for better wages.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 121: By Delegate Marthaler:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been treated with courtesy by the municipal administration, and

WHEREAS, An invitation has been tendered Governor John P. Algeld, to address this convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a similar invitation be extended to Mayor George B. Swift, the executive head of Chicago; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, and instructed to notify Mayor Swift of the wishes of the convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, to whom the invitation to Mayor Swift was referred, respectfully report that,

WHEREAS, This convention has just referred to the organizations represented in this body, a political program for the creation of an independent political labor movement, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we deem it both inexpedient and inconsistent to now invite one of the mayorality candidates of the present dominant capitalistic parties to address this convention.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 54, by Delegate Morgan:

WHEREAS, Henry D. Lloyd, in his address to this convention, recommended the inauguration of a series of national and international congresses or conferences of labor, the same to lead up to and culminate on the first day of May of the year 1901, the new century, in an international demonstration of labor organizations in all countries. That on that day a new Magna Charta, a new declaration of independence, a new bill of rights shall be proclaimed, and

WHEREAS, This recommendation fits the requirements of the times, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this recommendation be and is hereby adopted, and

RESOLVED, That this convention elect one delegate to attend the International Labor Convention, to be held in London, England, next year, and

RESOLVED, That John Burns, of England, and August Babel, of Germany, be invited to America to deliver addresses in its great industrial centers, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to put in force and carry out the spirit and purpose of these recommendations and resolutions.

Preamble, first, third and fourth resolutions of Resolution No. 54 were referred to the incoming Executive Council, and second resolution was laid over until report of Committee on President's Report.

Vice-President McGuire called to chair.

Delegate Kelly requested that his vote be recorded "no" on the resolution inviting John Burns and August Babel to this country and deliver addresses.

Delegate Lennon moved to extend time of adjournment to 6 P. M. Motion lost by a vote of 30 for and 36 against.

Convention adjourned.

FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

Friday, Dec. 15, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 A. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted: Weismann, Linehan, Longsdon, Carl, Reichers, Pomeroy, Keefe, Penna, Glackin, Byron, Klestil, Elderkin, Daly, W. J. Miller, Grimes, Duncan, Frank McCarthy, Hart, Loeffler, Chadwick, Drach, Carmody.

First Vice-President McGuire called to the chair.

While Secretary Evans was reading the minutes of the previous day's session, Delegate Lennon moved that the further reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Set of books from Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C., received and accepted.

Delegate Morgan asks to be placed on record as not opposed to either political candidate for mayor, and offers the following

amendment to Resolution No. 121, by Delegate Marthaler:

RESOLVED, That this refusal to extend an invitation to Mr. Swift is not intended, nor do we desire it to be construed as reflecting upon either his personal, political or official character or reputation, inasmuch as this convention composed of individuals from all parts of the United States, is not sufficiently informed to justify unfavorable action except upon the grounds of exclusion embodied in our constitution.

Adopted.

Delegate Henry Miller requested that the subject of the Electrical Workers' Union, given to Grievance Committee, be taken up at once.

Delegate Reichers moved to refer the matter to the National Union of Electrical Workers, and if they cannot settle it, then the grievance to be sent to this body.

The chair then read an extract of the report of the Grievance Committee made to the Philadelphia convention, as follows:

"We would respectfully recommend that in the future any charges or protests to be made by one body against another, should be made to the President of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks before the convention meets, and notify the body charged, and thus enable all sides to present their evidence to committee at convention."

And ruled the matter presented out of order.

Delegate Kenehan moved to refer the matter contained in Resolution No. 116, from Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 3, to the incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Committee on President's Report report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To Officers and Delegates American Federation of Labor;

Your committee beg leave to submit the following:

We find that the President's report to this convention is the most exhaustive analysis of the industrial situation that has ever been presented to any session of the American Federation of Labor. Your committee can add nothing to his graphic indictment of the causes which brought about the present depression and we heartily endorse the views expressed by him in relation to the absolute necessity for a general reduction of the hours of labor and the strengthening of the trades unions along the lines of better financial systems and the payment of higher dues by the members.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Already acted upon by the convention.

FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION.

Already acted upon by the convention.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

We endorse the action of the President in the matter of the enforcement of the Eight Hour Law, as well as the aid given by him in the passage of the "Car Coupler Law," and we recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to prosecute this matter to a successful conclusion.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE CENSUS.

Your committee recommend that this convention reiterate the sentiment of the Birmingham convention in this matter.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Already acted upon by committee.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

We commend the views expressed by the President under this caption, and especially endorse the sentiment that the enforcement of all labor laws should be entrusted to officials selected from our ranks. We further recommend that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to afford all necessary and possible assistance to the officials in their efforts to faithfully administer the provisions of this important and beneficial law.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Your committee deplore the apathy revealed by the facts cited by the President on this desirable reform and would recommend when similar requests are made hereafter, the names of delinquent organizations be reported to the next succeeding convention of this Federation. Inasmuch as the Committee on Resolutions has reported on, the main proposition we deem it unnecessary to comment further.

STRIKES ON RAILROADS.

The President's reference to this subject is timely and impels your committee to remind this convention that no efforts should be spared in our efforts to frustrate the seeming determination of rapacious corporations to bring the vast army of workers engaged in transportation under a condition of involuntary servitude.

The recent judicial decisions on this subject though based upon the responsibilities imposed upon the common carrier indicate a reckless disregard for the spirit and intent of the American Constitution, are undoubtedly an invasion of the laborer's right to effectually protest against irksome conditions while they in nowise protect him against discharge for any whimsical reason advanced by the corporation. It is manifest from the information furnished by the President that the bill now pending in Congress to which he refers is intended to further hamper our fellow workers on the railroads in their efforts to secure better conditions.

Therefore we urgently recommend that the officers of the American Federation of Labor co-operate with the railroad organizations in their effort to defeat the bill or secure such amendments as will protect their interests. Your committee has information to the effect that the railroad organizations have already moved in the matter and request our assistance.

NATIONAL UNIONS.

Your committee congratulates the Federation of Labor on the healthy increase in the affiliated unions shown by the President's report, and heartily concur in the recommendation therein contained.

HOMESTEAD AND OTHER CASES.

As the former case has already been disposed of by this convention no reference is necessary here. We heartily commend the action of the Executive Council in the suit instituted on account of the difficulty between the United Garment Workers and an unfair firm of clothing manufacturers in New York City.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

We heartily re-echo the recommendation of the President under this head, and hope the convention will order a continuance of the educational campaign inaugurated by the last convention. We are also pleased to note the President's public recognition of the invaluable services rendered by these unpaid pioneers and missionaries, whose self-sacrifice and untiring work have, we fear, been too poorly appreciated in the past.

CHILD LABOR.

The President's remarks are, in the estimation of your committee, timely and to the point, and we feel assured that, with such a pertinent reminder, the convention will do its full duty by the dispossessed children of our land.

SINKING FUND.

We approve of the Executive Council's action in not submitting the draft of the Sinking Fund plan to affiliated unions, as was recommended by the last convention, for, on account of the financial depression, the proposition would, in all likelihood, have been defeated. A copy of the plan is herewith submitted with a recommendation that the Executive Council comply with the previous instructions at a more propitious time.

BUREAU OF LABOR, ETC.

Your committee can do naught else than commend the President's utterances under this head, and wish particularly to emphasize his remarks concerning the publication of a labor journal by the department of labor. The indications are that the paper issued by the labor department of the British Board of Trade will be productive of good results to the cause of labor.

BOYCOTTS.

While congratulating the Executive Council on the success attending their efforts in securing settlements of the various disputes brought to their attention, would recommend that the subject matter in this paragraph be referred to the consideration of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

UNIONS VS. UNIONS.

We commend the Executive Council for the high moral ground taken when dealing in disputes between two unions, one having an agreement with employers, and would suggest the ratification by the convention of the whole-some rule promulgated by the council.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESSES.

The committee does not feel called upon to express an opinion relative to the invitation received from the organized workmen of Milan, Italy, as the document will be presented to the convention and will, no doubt, be reported by a more appropriate committee.

As the International Congress, which recently adjourned at Zurich does not re-assemble until 1896, action is unnecessary, but we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that a subsequent convention of this body will make arrangements for the proper representation at that important gathering of the American labor movement.

GROWTH OF TRADES UNIONS.

We rejoice to learn from the President's report of the world-wide growth of the trade union sentiment, and especially congratulate the Federation on the evidence of increased esprit de corps displayed by our American unions, as it betokens the fact that the day of labor's solidarity is fast approaching.

JEFFERSON-BORDEN MUTINY.

In the judgment of this committee, the Executive Council's efforts to secure the pardon of E. W. Clark and Geo. Miller should be approved, and the incoming Council be instructed to again lay the case before the proper authorities.

The obstinacy of an Executive in this instance, that has made a somewhat liberal use of the pardoning power in other cases, surpasses our comprehension, and challenges redoubled efforts to secure a pardon for these men, who seem to be the victims of the law's vindictiveness.

CONCLUSION.

In accordance with the sentiment expressed in the closing paragraph of the President's report, we recommend that the heartfelt thanks of this convention be extended to the members of the retiring Executive Council for the able manner with which they discharged the many duties that devolved on them.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
JOHN C. DERNELL,
A. FURESETH,
JAS. J. LINEHAN,
H. J. SKEFFINGTON.

Report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates:

Your committee to whom was referred the Secretary's report, have carefully considered the same, and recommend its adoption with the following recommendations from the committee:

We heartily concur in the suggestion to amend Section 3, Article X, and have added thereto so that the section as amended will read as follows:

"Seven wage-workers of good character following any trade or calling, who are favorable to trade unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to the constitution shall have power to form a local body to be known as a federal labor union."

We also recommend the adoption of the suggestion to amend Section 1, Article IX, so as to read:

The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: From international trade unions a per capita tax of one-fourth of one cent per member per month; from local trade unions and federal unions, one cent per member per month, and from central labor unions of city and state federated bodies, \$6.25 every three months, etc."

In the report reference is made to the loans which were granted to several organizations during 1891 and also during 1893, to which attention is called that they had been notified to repay the amounts loaned, each of the replies being to the effect stating their inability to repay the loans owing to a lack of funds, brought about by the large number of members they have out of employment.

Some of these loans were brought before the last convention, and their cancellation was favorably recommended to the consideration of the incoming Council, who, in their deliberation, decided to extend the time for the repayment of the loans. These loans are again brought before this convention with the request that the several organizations be relieved from the payment of the same, and from the evidence that was produced before the committee we feel that there is no possibility of these organizations paying the loans granted to them, which are as follows: The United Brotherhood of Tanners and Carriers, \$500; Furriers' National Union, \$500; National Quarrymen's Union, \$500; Furniture Workers' International Union, \$1,500; United Garment Workers of America, \$2,000; making a total of \$5,000. As this money was used in payment of strike benefits to members of the several organizations, we, your committee, after a careful hearing of the circumstances surrounding their struggles, recommend the cancellation of the loans.

We recommend the adoption of the resolution presented by Delegate Lennon, providing for the cancellation of all unpaid assessments levied prior to January 1, 1893.

A careful examination of the financial report will show that with the present receipts from per capita tax and supplies, the American Federation of Labor cannot loan money to its affiliated bodies. We therefore recommend that the system of loaning money be discontinued and no financial assistance be given to organizations who may be involved in a strike, excepting from assessments levied as provided in Section 1, Article VIII, of Constitution.

As it will be necessary to give financial assistance at times to affiliated bodies to maintain their organization, we recommend that a special fund be created for that purpose, by setting aside 15 per cent of the receipts, monthly, from which the Executive Council can donate sums in such amounts as they deem necessary.

We also recommend that the Secretary be requested to fully itemize all the expenditures in his accounts.

On the Resolution presented by Delegate Skeffington, we recommend that the request be complied with "to refer to the incoming Executive Council."

As we have included the subject matter of the resolution introduced by delegates from International Furniture Workers in our previ-

ous recommendations, we do not deem it necessary to make any further reference to the same.

Resolution No. 13, by Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, That all outstanding indebtedness due the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations, for loans advanced to date and for assessments levied prior to January 1, 1893, be and are hereby canceled, and the amounts donated to the respective unions.

Resolution No. 14, by International Furniture Workers:

The loan advanced by the American Federation of Labor to the International Furniture Workers' Union to be canceled.

Resolution No. 51, by Furriers' Union, New York:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Mr. President and Delegates:—As we are not in a position to be represented at the convention by a delegate, we take this means to state our case to the American Federation of Labor.

In the year 1892 we obtained a loan of \$500 from the Executive Board, under promise to repay the same in two months. Affairs took a different turn than we expected; our membership fell one-half, and our income will not permit us to make any promise as to when we will be able to pay. We beg you to extend the time to pay said loan for two years, and we will try to refund the money in a shorter time if possible.

Please consider our case in a favorable manner. We remain with brotherly greetings to the convention.

FURRIERS' UNION OF NEW YORK.

Resolution No. 94, by Delegate Skeffington:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to inquire into the strike and lockout of the shoemakers of Auburn, Me., 2,700 of whom have been out since August 15, with a view to extending such financial assistance as may be deemed advisable, and that this inquiry be made at the earliest possible moment after the close of this convention.

Committee recommend the adoption of the report.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTIN FOX,
J. W. MCKINNEY,
L. R. CARL,
P. EWALD JENSEN,
CHARLES CALL,
Committee.

Delegate Kelly moved to consider the report *seriatim*.

Lost by a vote of 14 for to 41 against.

Moved to adopt the report as a whole.

Agreed to.

Delegate Lennon moved that the Committee on Laws be instructed to add to the constitution the recommendations in the report of the Committee on Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES.

After the reading of the report of the committee, Delegate Morgan moved that the report be considered *seriatim*. Motion withdrawn.

Delegate McBride moved to refer that part of the report which refers to laws to Committee on Laws.

Agreed to, and the entire report transferred to Committee on Laws.

Grievance Committee report is as follows:

Resolution No. 129, by Delegate Dixon:

To the Officers and Delegates of the American Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Horse Shoers' Union No. 5755, American Federation of Labor, of New Orleans, La., being desirous of making a demand for an increase in wages in the month of January, 1894, and,

WHEREAS, That there is at present employed, men of our city as well as out of the city who are working for an insupportable salary, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, that we do, in the thirteenth annual convention endorse the action of Horse Shoers' Union 5755 of this body in making their demand.

Committee reported favorably and adopted.

Resolution No. 114, by Delegate Pouchot:

As the Tin, Sheet-Iron, Cornice and Sky Light Workers of the International, wish it to go forth to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor assembled here, that it has come to our knowledge that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are going out of their craft and usurping the right of other union men carrying the card of our International Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That delegates representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, report back to their respective unions and request their members to refrain from putting in tin gutters and putting up corrugated sheet iron or any other work that has the tendency of taking away any portion of our trade.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 18, by International Furniture Workers:

The convention should also take a decided stand against the many internal fights among affiliated organizations in certain localities, as for instance, the constant contests of the carpenters of New York City as well as in Boston, Mass., against the cabinet makers and painters, and instruct the Executive Council to exert its authority whenever such trouble arises.

We, your Grievance Committee, to whom was referred Section 4 of resolution offered by International Furniture Workers' Union of America, submit the following:

We find that a grievance does exist as stated by them, and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed by this convention to take a decided stand against the many internal fights among affiliated organizations, and exert

its authority whenever such trouble arises, and that the convention instruct the Executive Council to enforce the provisions of Section of Article 7.

DANIEL KEEFE, Chairman.
C. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.
R. C. LONGSDON,
JOHN GREEN,
SAMUEL ROSS.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Resolution No. 79, by Delegate Dixon, was withdrawn at his request.

Resolution No. 180, by Delegate McKinney, on finances, and Resolution No. 137, by Delegate Morgan, on inquiry, be referred to the special committee of five when appointed.

Delegate Lennon moved to limit the time of introduction of resolutions to this morning's session.

Moved to lay motion on the table.

Amended to extend time to close of afternoon session.

Substitute moved for the whole that the original law in the Constitution be declared in force, and on a vote being taken resulted 40 in favor of 1 against.

Substitute adopted.

Resolution No. 141½, by Delegate Ida Keyes, on organizing laundry workers, and asks immediate action by the convention, which was granted.

Delegate Kenchan moved to refer to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Lennon amended to refer with favorable recommendation to incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

No. 21, by Delegate Brettell, on plan of campaign of labor organizations.

No. 132, by Delegate Bechtold, on printing proceedings in German.

No. 134, by Delegate Coughlin, on organizing tanners and curriers.

No. 139, by Delegate Metcalf, on the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in a more central city.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

No. 135, by Delegate Guntner, recommending change of officers of the American Federation of Labor.

No. 136, Recommending that all disputes between affiliated bodies be settled by Executive Council.

No. 140, by Delegate Dennis, on method of electing officers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

No. 133, by Delegate Gear, on ratifying

amendment to constitution of the State of Illinois.

No. 138, by Delegate Morgan, on aiding the International Machinists' Union in its work of organization.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

No. 131, by Delegate Weissmann, on boycotting the American Biscuit Co., and Aldrich and Bremner Baking Companies, of Chicago.

President Compers appointed the following

special committee of five as per resolution passed:

Delegates Carl, Elderkin, Fox, Armstrong, Foster.

Delegate Drummond moved that a recess be taken to 2 P. M., and, on a vote being taken, was agreed to by 34 for to 1 against.

Convention adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

Friday, Dec. 15, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M., President Compers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Reichers, Aalborg, Klestil, W. J. Miller, Duncan, T. J. Griffin, Lien, Dabney, Chadwick.

Moved by Delegate Nash that the reading of the minutes of the morning session be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Delegate Neuroth called to the chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The committee beg leave to submit the accompanying resolutions, with a favorable recommendation:

WHEREAS, We have learned that the food furnished according to Act of Congress to Seamen in the Merchant Marine, especially in the deep water of foreign trade is insufficient and that some of the state prisons furnish a better scale, and

WHEREAS, Scurvy is more prevalent in American ships than in those of any other nationality, be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, do hereby protest against this state of affairs and call upon Congress to remedy the evil.

Recommendation concurred in and resolution adopted.

WHEREAS, The present law, providing for the punishment by imprisonment of any seamen leaving any vessel of the United States in an American port means involuntary servitude, and as such is contrary to both the Constitution of the United States and to human right; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor protests against such law and demands that it be stricken from the statutes.

Adopted.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby indorse and urge upon Congress the adoption of the six bills relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and ship owners, introduced by Hon. James G. Maguire, of California, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee, when appointed, be instructed to pay particular attention to the above bills, and use all means within their power to further their enactment.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
JOHN C. DERNELL,
A. FURSETH,
H. J. SKEFFINGTON.

Resolution adopted and recommendation concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 36, by Delegate Jensen:

WHEREAS, The condition under which clothing is manufactured, and the places of its manufacture, the sweatshop, where men, women, yea even children, are working and living in hovels unfit for human habitation, is dangerous and demoralizing for the people so engaged, and the clothing so manufactured becomes the transmitter of filth, disease, even death itself, to the people at large, and

WHEREAS, We know that this danger and its evil consequences can only be checked by prompt and effective legislation in our different states; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to this thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, hereby pledge ourselves to bring this important matter before our different state legislatures in such states where laws for the regulation of the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel is not already in force, and that we further pledge ourselves to urge upon the members of our respective unions in such states to use all honorable means to further the enactment of all laws for the regulation of the manufacture of clothing and the prohibition of child labor.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 102, by Delegate McGlynn:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation

of labor strenuously protest against the ceding of arid lands by the United States to states or individuals or corporations, holding that the best interests of the people will be served by the national reclamation of such lands and the lease of the same by the United States government to actual settlers in lots of not more than 160 acres to any one settler, and at a rent only sufficient to cover cost of reclamation and water supply.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 125, by Delegate Van Horn:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, stands pledged to a reduction of the hours of labor, and

WHEREAS, The Barbers in many places are compelled by the conditions of society to work from 13 to 16 hours per day for six days in the week, and from 6 to 11 hours on Sunday, and

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, are attempting to abolish Sunday work and establish the eight o'clock closing system with the exception of Saturday evenings.

RESOLVED, That the international unions, the national unions and the central trade and labor unions and all other bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to secure the passage of such laws as will secure the abolition of Sunday work for barbers.

RESOLVED, That all union men are hereby called upon to aid the Barbers' International Union by refusing to patronize said shops after 8 o'clock evenings and Sundays.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 133, by Delegate Daly:

WHEREAS, The competition now carried on between free labor and convict labor can only result to the detriment of free labor and its tendency to degrade our laborers should call forth united and co-operative effort for the purpose of suppressing entirely, or at least minimizing this condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be instructed to appoint members of affiliated unions in each state for the purpose of conducting an agitation on this question with a view of suppressing the same.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 118, by Delegate Reichers:

On the reversal of the decision of the New York State Supreme Court.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 117, by Delegate Henry Miller:

On endorsement of bill on the security of lives and limbs of electrical workers.

The previous question was called for, and on being put, was referred to Executive Council, with instructions to act in the shortest time possible.

Resolution No. 106, by Delegate Duncan:

WHEREAS, A bill is now before Congress intended to provide work for the idle as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and instructed to have engraved and have printed, immediately after the passage of this bill, five hundred millions of dollars of treasury notes, a legal tender for all debts public and private, said notes to be in denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars, and to be placed in a fund to be known as the "General County Road Fund System of the United States," and to be expended solely for said purposes.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to take charge of the construction of said General County Road System in the United States, and said construction to commence as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the Secretary of War that the said fund is available, which shall not be later than January 1, 1894; when it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to inaugurate the work and expend the sum of twenty millions of dollars per month, pro rata with the number of miles of road in each state and territory of the United States.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all labor other than that of the office of Secretary of War, "whose compensations are already fixed by law," shall be paid by the day, and that the rate be not less than one dollar and fifty cents per day for common labor, and three dollars and fifty cents per day for team and labor, and that eight hours per day shall constitute a day's labor under the provisions of this bill.

WHEREAS, The following petition is being circulated all over the United States for signatures:

To the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, The public roads of the United States generally are a national disgrace on account of their almost impassable condition at least one-fourth of the year, thereby causing great loss and inconvenience to the people, both commercially and socially, and

WHEREAS, There is at the present time great depression in business, and many idle men are thrown upon charity on account of not being able to dispose of their labor, and believing that human nature is such that they would prefer to labor instead of receiving charity, if they but had the opportunity, and believing also that the agricultural classes are paying all the taxes they can stand, we, the undersigned, do therefore request and urge upon you the necessity of immediate action, as follows:

THAT YOU ENACT A LAW, To issue five hundred millions of treasury notes, to be a full legal tender of all debts, both public and private, such money to be set apart exclusively for public roads, and to go to each state pro rata with the number of miles of road in the state, and to be appropriated and issued at the rate of twenty millions of dollars per month; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of the bill, as not only a relief for the unemployed, but a lasting good in providing good roads everywhere.

Committee reported favorably.

Delegate Drummond moved to non-concur.

Motion to non-concur withdrawn.

Delegate Penna offers the following amend-

ment to be added to the committee's recommendation:

And that we recommend to national and international organizations here represented that they send from their respective headquarters petitions to their local organizations for signatures of their members to be returned when signed to said headquarters, and from there forwarded to the President and Congress of the United States.

Amendment agreed to and the resolution adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 137, by Delegate Morgan:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that the Chicago City Council recently appropriated \$1,000, the same to be presented to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, It is also currently reported that a check for that amount has been signed by the Mayor and placed in the hands of the local committee; and,

WHEREAS, It is further reported that money, in one instance, a check of \$250 from the Mayor, has been given to the local committee for the entertainment of the delegates at this convention; and

WHEREAS, This is a matter effecting in various ways the interests and action of this convention; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the local committee, or any of its members, or any delegate of this convention having information, be ordered to report as to the truth, or otherwise, of these reports.

Committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

Motion to lay subject matter on the table was lost by a vote of 18 to 39 and the resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 103, by Delegate Hofner, the committee offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In past years the Labor Day demonstrations have been seriously injured by having several separate parades in the same city; therefore,

RESOLVED, That all bodies holding charters from the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby urged to unite in one demonstration in their respective localities.

Delegate Linehan moved to suspend rules to take up the question of an evening session.

Delegate Henry Miller moved previous question, which was agreed to, and on a vote being taken, the substitute of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Linehan moved that we hold an evening session.

The previous question being called was agreed to and the motion to hold an evening session adopted.

Moved that the time for holding the evening session be from 7 to 10 P. M.

Carried by a vote 54 for to 18 against.

Motion to resume regular order of business agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 34, by delegates of Seamen's Union, on financial assistance. Committee reported reference to Executive Council, which was agreed to.

Resolution No. 107, by Delegate Pomeroy:

RESOLVED, That all local and central organizations affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, be requested to employ members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance, when giving entertainments, requiring cooks, bartenders or waiters.

Committee report favorable, and resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 109, by Delegate Pomeroy:

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct all local bodies to demand municipal legislation preventing the employment of females in any capacity in connection with saloons and other places selling intoxicating liquors.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 92, by Delegate Dabney:

To the American Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The local unions in small towns need laws to get better knowledge of the labor unions; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention will have printed and sent to all members of the American Federation a copy as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention.

Committee recommend reference to Executive Council.

Reference agreed to.

Resolution No. 97, by Delegate McGlynn:

RESOLVED, That all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be instructed to urge their various local unions to join the local central labor councils in their vicinity.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 65, by Delegate T. J. Griffin, on sweating system, was withdrawn for the purpose of introducing another resolution, and Delegate Pomeroy moved that when the next resolution is presented, Mrs. Kelly, Illinois State Factory Inspector, be granted the privilege of the floor to explain the same.

Privilege granted.

Resolution No. 42, by M. Griffin:

RESOLVED, That each trade and labor assembly be given the right to nominate its own district organizer, to be approved by Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 38, by Delegate Pomeroy:
On appointment state organizer for each state.

Committee reported unfavorable, and recommendation concurred in.

President Compers resumed the chair.

CONTINUATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

Resolution No. 43, by Delegate Foster:

RESOLVED, That the Federation reaffirms its endorsement of the union label of the Tack Makers' Protective Association, and urge upon the members of affiliated bodies the necessity of insisting that the label be found upon all tacks purchased by them.

Adopted.

No. 44, by Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The large cloak and suit manufacturers Meyer, Jonassen & Co., of New York City, has achieved for the past five years a notorious reputation for their antagonism toward the interest of their employees and the unions of the trade, and manufacturers under the pernicious sweating system; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this convention recommends to the public and affiliated unions not to patronize the goods or deal with any retail dealer handling the goods of the said unfair manufacturers

Adopted.

Resolution No. 45, by Delegate Reichers:

WHEREAS, The firms comprising the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Boston have combined against the Tailors Unions of Boston by attempting to destroy said unions in order to perpetuate the tenement house and sweating system in the trade; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this convention recommends to the public and organized labor to assist this struggle of the United Garment Workers of America for fair play and humane conditions by refusing their patronage to the following firms, members of the said Manufacturers' Association.

Minor, Beal & Co., Isaac Fenno & Co., J. Peavy & Bros., Cushing, Olmstead & Co., Smith, Carter, Conner & Co., D. M. Hodgdon & Co., James Rothwell & Co., Israel, Cohen & Co., Thompson, Willis & Nugent, Rice, Sayward & Whitten, Freed, Weiss & Co., Raphael & Co., The Standard Clothing Co., Hopkins, Chesley & Co., Richardson, Smith & Chase, W. B. Witherell & Co., O. Reinstein & Co., M. Dean & Co., M. Stecker & Co.

RESOLVED, That we specially recommend to all affiliated unions to act without delay on all definite information furnished by the union, concerning the trade of the above firms.

Adopted.

As per instructions from the convention, Secretary Evans communicated with Governor Altgeld as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1893.

To His Excellency, Governor John P. Altgeld, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with a resolution passed at the convention of the American Federation of Labor this afternoon, I am instructed to extend to you a cordial invitation to deliver

an address to the delegates in convention assembled in the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, at such time during the present week that is most convenient to you.

Hoping that you will kindly accept the invitation extended, I am

Very respectfully yours,

CHRIS EVANS,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.
Governor Altgeld's reply:

Executive Office,

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 14, 1893.

Chris. Evans, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—Kindly convey my thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the invitation it has extended to me, and assure it of my good wishes. But, having been absent from the capitol for some days, there is such an accumulation of important business here that it will be impossible for me to return to Chicago this week.

I trust that the proceedings of the Federation are harmonious, and that they will help to bring all people who toil with their hands onto a higher ground of patriotic and intelligent co-operation; onto a plane of greater independence, and, consequently, of a higher manhood and womanhood. Workingmen must stand shoulder to shoulder. So long as there are sufficient numbers outside of organizations to defeat every move of their brethren who are organized, just so long will there be less bread for each, and that man is not a true patriot who is forever trying by sophistry or open act to defeat the purpose of organized labor, while he does nothing to prevent the formation of gigantic combinations that arbitrarily control many of the necessities of life and hold, not only the laborer, but the public in their power. No individual can cope with these great combinations, because they have neither conscience nor soul, and care nothing for justice or equity.

Regretting very much that I can not be with you, I am

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Delegate Drummond moved that the communication be accepted with thanks and be spread on the minutes.

Agreed to.

Telegram from Jas. O'Connell:

Richmond, Va., Dec. 15, 1893.

Samuel Compers, President American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.:

Accept fraternal greeting. May your efforts in behalf of the toilers be crowned with success.

JAS. O'CONNELL,

Grand Master Machinist I. A. of M.

Ordered spread on the minutes.

Resolution No. 143, on immigration, and resolution No. 144, from the Letter Carriers' Association, were laid on the table by a vote of 46 for to 11 against.

Delegates Skeffington, Fureseth, Drummond, Dixon and Barnes asked to be recorded in the negative.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts resume their report.

Resolution No. 46, by Delegate of Iron Molders' Union of America:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of June, 1891, the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., of the city of Grand Rapids, locked out the molders in their foundry; and

WHEREAS, All efforts on the part of the Iron Molders' Union, No. 213 of Grand Rapids and the Iron Molders' Union of North America, to effect a settlement, have proved futile; and

WHEREAS, Although every peaceful means has been resorted to to convince the said company of the injustice of their conduct towards their employes, they continue to ignore them all, and by so doing have convinced us that they are determined to crush out whatever of independence there is left in their workmen; and

WHEREAS, Said company, in order to evade the boycott placed on them by the Iron Molders' Union No. 213 and the Central Labor Union of Grand Rapids, and Michigan Federation of Labor, have joined the United States School Furniture Trust, thereby attempting to hide their identity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor be requested to endorse the said boycott and use the influence of that very numerous body in such a manner as to teach the said company that the friends of organized labor are liable to be heard from any quarter of the United States and Canada.

Adopted.

No. 47, by Delegate C. J. Anderson:

WHEREAS, The International Broom Makers' Union of America have, for their protection against convict and unfair labor adopted a union label which is a circular-shaped piece of card board, of light blue color, slightly larger than a silver half dollar, and slightly smaller than a silver dollar, with the following words printed in the shape of a circle around the outer edge of the card board: "International Broom Makers' Union, 1893." Within the circle are two hands joined together with the word "union" printed above the hands and the word "made" printed below the hands, and the word "registered" directly above the date 1893. A fac simile of the label is hereto attached. The label is placed *only under the wire* on the neck or finish of the broom.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, gives its indorsement to the above-named union label and pledge it our moral support; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members and friends of the American Federation of Labor purchase brooms only bearing the union label and use their influence to have their dealer handle no other.

Adopted.

No. 30, by Delegate E. C. Smith:

In recommending the resolution to this convention, we wish to emphasize the expressions, not only of the committee, but of the delegates in general, representing organizations that use union labels. This firm is antagonistic to an extreme in its endeavors to paralyze the organizations of the boot and shoe industry. From information in the hands of this committee, we are convinced that a determined, concerted effort on the part of organized labor at this time, will result in the ultimate overthrow of this octopus of capitalist greed. And we would recommend that more than ordinary

pressure be brought to bear on this concern, both by agitation in the meetings of affiliated unions, and in the labor press of the country. Its overthrow once accomplished will establish such a precedent in the minds of unfair employers, that they will be loath hereafter to enter into a fight against the allied armies of labor organizations. We would further recommend that every labor paper publish these resolutions and forward a marked copy of same to the Crawford Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

AUXILIARY REPORT BY COMMITTEE.

RESOLVED, That this thirteenth annual convention of delegates of the American Federation of Labor do again endorse the boycott of the Lasters' Protective Union of America, declared for good and sufficient reasons against the Crawford shoe. Repeated attempts to effect a settlement with this unfair corporation have been made but the only basis on which a settlement could possibly be reached would be this: a complete surrender of our rights as union members and our independence as men.

Delegate E. C. Smith moved its adoption and asked for a unanimous vote, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

No. 143, on immigration.

No. 144, by Letter Carriers' Association.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTS.

No. 145, by Delegate Henry Miller, on boycotting Union Square Theatre, N. Y.

Resolution No. 42, by Delegate Pomeroy:

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has placed upon its statutes a law limiting the employment of women and children to eight hours per day or forty-eight hours per week in factories and workshops; and,

WHEREAS, The fate of this law in the courts is a matter of interest to the working class throughout the United States because its defeat in the Supreme Court of Illinois would be a precedent most injurious to the effort for the legal eight-hour day in other states; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to workmen voters, and especially to union men, that they closely watch the fate of this law in the courts of Illinois; and,

RESOLVED, That the courts having sustained the laws making sixty hours the legal working week for women and minors in New York, the fifty-eight hours week in Massachusetts; the fifty-five hours week in New Jersey; there is ample precedent for the constitutionality of the forty-eight hours legal working week for women and children in the factories and workshops of Illinois.

Committee reported favorably on the resolution, and Mrs. Kelley was granted the privilege of the floor to explain the same, and at the close of her remarks the resolution was adopted.

After a few words from President Gompers thanking the lady for the valuable information imparted, the convention adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

FIFTH DAY—Evening Session.

Friday, Dec. 15, 1893.

Convention called to order at 7 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Linehan, Longsdon, Carl, Dopneide, Marthaler, Kelley, Carney, Pouchot, McKinney, Klestil, Powers, W. J. Miller, Gear, Weber, T. J. Griffin, Bandlow, Foster, Chadwick, Jones, Van Horn.

Moved to suspend reading of minutes until tomorrow morning.

Agreed to.

Delegate Longsdon called to the chair.

Moved to reconsider Resolution No. 118, by Delegate Reichers, on decision of the New York State Supreme Court reversing a former decision on this issuance of circulars, and referred to incoming Executive Council for favorable and immediate action, created considerable discussion, and on a call of the roll resulted in a vote of 520 for to 1820 against.

Delegate Loebenberg was excused from further attendance.

Delegate Powers moved that the matter of the seamen, referred to Executive Council be reconsidered.

Lost.

President Gompers resumed the chair, and on motion the regular order of business was resumed.

Delegate Reichers moved to reconsider the vote.

Moved that the motion be tabled.

Delegate Lennon moved that the original action of the convention to refer to the incoming Executive Council with favorable action be the sense of the convention.

Carried unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS— CONTINUED.

On Resolution No. 49, by Delegate Bandlow, committee recommended the following substitute:

WHEREAS, Various states in the union, in their penal institutions allow, through a system of prison contract labor, the production of goods which compete with the free labor in the several states in which said custom is in vogue, to the detriment of the free wage-

earner engaged in the various industries, and,

WHEREAS, There is no mark of recognition by which these prison-made goods may be distinguished from those of free labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor herewith declares its intent not to patronize any of the firms handling the product of the penal institutions throughout this country, until such times as laws shall be enacted which shall obviate the necessity of free labor competing with prison contract labor.

RESOLVED, That we demand of the various state legislatures the enactment of some law which shall compel manufacturers employing prison labor to brand the production of that labor in order that it may be easily recognized; further

RESOLVED, We demand that a bill be passed to provide for the payment, to inmates of state prisons, reformatories and other penal or reformatory institutions in the various states, or any municipal corporation, of their earnings, after deducting expense of their individual maintenance therein.

Substitute adopted.

Delegate Pomeroy moved that a special committee of three be appointed to call on the Western Wheel Works and try to effect a settlement of the difficulty with the Metal Polishers' Union.

Agreed to, and the President appointed the following committee: Pomeroy, Armstrong and Looby.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS— CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 50, by Delegate Green:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized by this convention to take such steps as they may see fit in running down and convicting any and all who are now using counterfeits of union labels.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 61, by Delegate Beichtold:

WHEREAS, The Berner & Engel and Balz breweries of Philadelphia, Pa., and the National and Jackson breweries of San Francisco, refuse, since years, to grant to their workmen the right to organize; and,

WHEREAS, These breweries are using all possible means to disrupt the organization of the brewery workers, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention indorses the already declared boycott of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States against the above mentioned firms.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 59, by Delegate Dunn:

WHEREAS, The Western Wheel Works, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of bicycles, having refused to deal with organized labor while protesting against an unreasonable reduction of wages which resulted in a strike by the men who are members of Local Union No. 6, of Chicago, Ill., and attached to Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union of North America;

WHEREAS, All attempts to amicably settle the difficulty were refused with contempt by said firm; be it

RESOLVED, That the product of above firm known as Bicycles Blackhawk, L. R., Crescent, Nos. 1 and 2; Escort, Nos. 1 and 2; Juno, Nos. 1 and 2; Rob Roy, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Combination Junior, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Cinch, Nos. 1 and 2; Boy's Junior, Pet, W. W. W. Pneumatic Tires; be declared unfair and unworthy of the patronage of organized labor, and its friends.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, issue a circular letter to all bodies of organized labor affiliated, advising them of the necessity of assisting the men involved in the trouble by not purchasing the bicycles made by said firm.

Committee reported favorable.

Delegate Lennon moved to refer to incoming Executive Council; if not settled, the Executive Council will levy a boycott.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 62, by Delegate Bechtold:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the George Ehrets Brewery of New York was declared by the American Federation of Labor years ago; and

WHEREAS, Through the lack of energetic support of this boycott at the hands of organized labor, it has not yet been brought to a successful end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instructs the incoming Executive Council to use all means to make this fight against the brewery monopolists of New York and vicinity (that since the year 1888 used all means to break up the organization of the brewery workers) a success and thereby help to build up the national organization of the brewery workmen of the Eastern States.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 63, by Delegate Bechtold:

Resolution for the endorsement of the boycott against St. Louis pool beer.

WHEREAS, The St. Louis Brewery bosses with the exception of Anheuser-Busch and Wm. J. Lemps, have locked out all their union drivers, stablemen and firemen in order to break up the organization of their employees; and,

WHEREAS, This attack upon the two local unions, Nos. 43 and 95, of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States is the first one of the entire National Bosses' Association which resolved in their last convention at Chicago to use all means to break up the entire organization of the brewery workmen; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, To declare a boycott on the below-named breweries until they fit to recog-

nize the right of their employees to organize. Be it further

RESOLVED, To earnestly request all members of the American Federation of Labor to use their utmost powers to make this boycott as effective as possible and instruct the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to do all in its power to make this boycott a success in a short time.

Louis Obert Arsenal Brewery, Home Brewing Co., American Brewing Co., National Brewing Co., Columbia Brewing Co., and the following English Syndicate concerns: Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Co., Bremen Brewing Co., Brinkwirth & Nolker (Lafayette) Brewing Co., Cherokee Brewing Co., Choteau Ave. Brewing Co., (Schneider's) Excelsior Brewing Co., Green Tree Brewing Co., Grone Brewing Co., Hyde Park Brewing Co., Klausman Brewing Co., Liberty Brewing Co., Phoenix Brewing Co., Stifel's Brewing Co., Wainwright Brewery Co., Heims East St. Louis Brewing Co.

Adopted.

No. 75, by Delegates of the Lasters' Protective Union:

WHEREAS, A. F. Smith, shoe manufacturer, Lynn, Mass., refuses to pay a fair rate of wages to organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of American Federation of Labor re-indorse the boycott placed on the shoes made by A. F. Smith.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 78, by Delegates of Lasters' Protective Union:

WHEREAS, Hamilton & Brown, shoe manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo., have for several years discriminated against organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor call upon all its members and workmen and women generally, not to purchase shoes made by these manufacturers.

Adopted.

No. 87, by Delegate Guntner:

RESOLVED, We, the American Federation of Labor of the Thirtieth Annual Convention, do hereby endorse the boycott of the International Furniture Workers' Union of America, against the Brunswick, Balke & Collender Billiard Table Manufactory, and Rothchild & Co., known as the American Bar Fixture Co.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 88, by Delegate Skeffington:

Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, by direction of General Executive Board,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the boycott of the above-named union against the shoe manufactured by the firm of Pray, Small & Co., of Auburn, Me.

Adopted.

No. 89, by Delegate Lennon:

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of convention and other suitable documents and pamphlets issued by the American Federation of Labor shall have printed thereon a facsimile of the labels of affiliated unions, and the American Federation of Labor shall also

issue a show card of labels to be sold at cost to unions for advertising purposes.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 98, by Delegate Bechtold:

WHEREAS, The Pfaff Brewing Company of Boston, Mass., has shown itself hostile to organized labor by discharging members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union of the United States; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the boycott declared by the above-mentioned national union against the Pfaff Brewing Company be also endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 108, by Delegate Pomeroy:

RESOLVED, That no boycott be declared by local organizations, until the local central body has indorsed same.

Committee reported to non-concur in the resolution.

Delegate Pomeroy moved to amend the report of committee by striking out the word "non."

Amendment lost and the resolution tabled.

No. 95, by Delegate Hart:

WHEREAS, Manager W. J. Davis, of the Haymarket and Columbia Theatres of Chicago, Manager John Haylin, of Haylin's Theatre, of Chicago, and a combine of theatres of Cincinnati, Manager Abe Leavitt, of the Windsor Theatre, of Chicago, Manager R. F. Keith, of the Circuit of Theatres of Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia, Manager Peter McCourt, of the Tabor's Grand Opera House, Denver, Col., have been unfair to organized labor, using every unfair means in their power to kill anything appertaining to unionism of the American Federation of Labor, also using such corrupt legal measures within their power by injunctions, etc., that has interfered and caused organized labor of the American Federation of Labor to fail to gain their just demands, and therefore I pray that the committee will take such measures as set down by the laws of the American Federation of Labor, using their vast powers invested in them towards gaining our just demands as expected by us in affiliation with that grand army incorporated in the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 104, by Delegate Hart, on boycotting an advertising scheme.

After discussion, on a vote being taken, the resolution was lost by a vote of 51 to 14.

Moved to extend session one hour.

Amended to remain in session until the question was settled.

Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS—
CONTINUED.

WHEREAS, The present conditions of industrial strife and depression make it impera-

tive on the part of organized labor to more firmly cement the bonds which at present exist between the various crafts; and,

WHEREAS, This can be more readily accomplished by creating a demand for the products of organized labor, than by any other means; and,

WHEREAS, The "trade labels" are the only direct means by which that product can be recognized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in order to accomplish the desired results, the Executive Council shall place two lecturers in the field, who shall act as advertisers and agitators of union label goods and incidentally in the capacity of organizers whenever an opportunity may present itself. The salaries attached to each of these offices shall be as follows: \$20 per week and hotel expenses not to exceed \$2.75 per day, also railroad expenses. Each lecturer shall send in an epitomized account monthly to the various organizations represented by trade labels, and to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, of their respective railroad expenses, and of the work performed during preceding month. These agitators must be appointed from unions using trade labels.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to appropriate \$1,000 per year from the general fund for this purpose, the balance to be made up by an increase in the per capita tax pro rata of those organizations using trade labels; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council request trade and labor paper publishers to exchange electrotpe plates of the various labels of the crafts their papers may represent, and publish same in each issue of said papers, thereby advertising each others' trade marks gratis; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all central bodies be instructed to appoint label committees, whose duties shall be to keep up a constant agitation in their various localities in behalf of union label goods.

RESOLVED, That organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to embody in their by-laws, a clause to the effect that all their members shall obligate themselves, under penalty of a fine, to purchase only union label goods, and in union stores from union clerks, wherever possible to do so.

Substitute by committee for Resolution No. 50, by Delegate Green:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered by this convention to put into effect the laws relating to counterfeit labels in such states as they are now in vogue; and where none are in force, to have such framed and put into effect at as early date as possible. The committee believes this matter should be referred to the affiliated bodies, and would so suggest.

Committee report favorably.

Pending discussion, the convention adjourned.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 A. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Weismann, Skeffington, Wm. Anderson, C. J. Anderson, McGuire, Lincham, Marthaler, Valentine, Fox, Metcalf, Keefe, Penna, Glackin, Lennon, Daly, W. J. Miller, Dorsey, Grimes, Foster, Dixon, Lien, Loefer Nolan, Chadwick, Carmody.

Delegate Bandlow moved that the reading of yesterday's meeting be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Delegate McGuire moved that that part of the report referring to the publication of labels be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The reference was lost by a vote of 953 for to 1547 against, and on a roll call on the recommendation of the committee it was adopted by a vote of 1423 for to 966 against.

Delegate Barnes asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution and its immediate passage, the same was granted and the resolution adopted:

RESOLVED, That two copies of the printed proceedings of the last day's session, December 16, be forwarded by mail within three days to each delegate by the Secretary of the Federation.

Agreed to.

Delegate McGlynn asked consent to introduce Resolution No. 147, on railroad government debt.

Granted and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Grimes introduced Resolution No. 148, on extending sympathy to the striking hatters of Danbury, Conn., which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate McGuire introduced Resolution No. 149, on new boycotts indorsed by this convention:

Moved that the new boycotts endorsed at this convention shall not be levied or enforced until the incoming Executive Council, or representatives thereof, have first visited the firms to be boycotted, and all honorable efforts are made to secure an adjustment of the differences now existing between the union and employers involved, and limiting time of Executive Council to within four weeks.

Adopted.

Secretary Evans read the following communication from the Knights of Labor:

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1893.
Samuel Gompers, Esq., President of the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sir and Brother:—By resolution passed at the seventeenth annual session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 14 to 28, we are instructed to cordially invite the various national labor organizations of America to select three representatives each, to meet at some place early in the coming year to discuss the condition of the working people in this country, and to suggest and further some plan whereby the various labor organizations will be brought into closer touch with each other, so as to work in harmony for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. If favorable action is taken, kindly notify this office with the names and addresses of representatives selected, so that we can ascertain their wishes as to place and earliest date of meeting.

Wishing for the American Federation of Labor, now in session, a useful and successful meeting, we are, Truly and fraternally,

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
General Master Workman.
JOHN W. HAYES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate Morgan moved the suspension of the regular order of business to take up the matter of the communication.

Carried.

Delegate Foster moved to go into executive session to consider the matter of the K. of L. and other matters of importance, which may properly come before an executive session.

Delegate Reichers moved the previous question, and on the main question being put, was ordered.

On a vote being taken it was lost by a vote of 1,121 for to 1,225 against.

By Delegate Morgan:

Moved that in accordance with the request in the communication, three delegates be elected at the same time as the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Adopted.

Regular order of business resumed.

The Secretary read the following communications:

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1893.

Delegate Hart, American Federation of Labor Convention:

Dear Sir:—The management of the Savoy Music Hall desire to extend to you and the delegates of the thirteenth annual convention

an invitation to spend an evening at their place of amusement while the session now being held in Chicago lasts. As we are unaware what evening would be most adapted to your plans, we leave the selection of a date to the members, and trust you will find it agreeable to accept this invitation for yourself and the other members of the delegation.

Yours very truly,

J. M. McDONOUGH, Manager.

Delegate Morgan moved that the invitation be respectfully declined with regrets, owing to limitation of time.

Adopted.

A poem of fraternal greeting was received from Karl Reuber, of Pittsburg, Pa., read and ordered filed.

Delegate Weismann announced that an invitation was extended to the delegates to take a complimentary dinner with Mr. Wm. Jung, 106 East Randolph street, and that if the invitation was accepted, to so notify the gentleman.

Agreed to and invitation accepted.

Delegate Morgan moved that instructions be given by incoming Executive Council to the committee of three which may be elected upon matters of interest in connection with the conference with the Knights of Labor.

Agreed to.

Delegates Duncan, Reichers, Powers, Marthaler and Elderkin asked to be recorded as voting "no."

By Delegate Lennon: *

Moved that it is the sense and request of this convention that national and international unions be requested to send similar delegations to the conference called by the Knights of Labor.

Second Vice-President Carney was called to the chair.

A vote being taken on Delegate Lennon's motion, it was lost.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Morgan moved that the rules be suspended and M. Francisque Chamussy be given privilege of the floor for fifteen minutes to address the convention. He being one of the thirty French delegates and artisans sent to this country by the French government to study the labor question.

Granted.

After the conclusion of Mr. Chamussy's remarks, Delegate Morgan moved that trade journals be asked to publish the communication, and that the secretary be instructed to furnish Mr. Chamussy with a letter stating that he had addressed the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Agreed to.

In compliance with the above, Secretary Evans furnished M. Chamussy the following letter:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1893.

To the Trade Unionists of Paris, France:

Comrades:—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the visit of Comrade Francisque Chamussy to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at its thirteenth annual meeting. The privilege accorded him to address the convention will doubtless contribute largely towards cementing the ties that are required to bind together the workmen of France and of the United States of America.

I beg to congratulate you for the liberal spirit manifested. The kind and encouraging words of Comrade Chamussy—pleading for a closer unity of purpose among the wage-workers of the world—have taken deep root in the hearts of the American workmen, and I trust that this kind feeling will continue until the toilers of all countries are formulated into one brotherhood.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

CHRIS. EVANS,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lennon moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Mr. Chamussy and the same be spread on the minutes.

Amended by Delegate McGlynn to give the gentleman a seat in the convention during the session.

Agreed to.

Delegate Foster moved that on reassembling this afternoon the convention go into executive session.

Agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

No. 148. By Delegate Marthaler, on old and second-hand barrels for holding food products.

No. 150. By Delegate Marthaler, on use of whisky barrels a second time.

No. 152. By Delegate Nash, on direct taxation.

No. 156. By Delegate Van Horn, on organizers assisting journeymen barbers to organize.

No. 159. By Delegate Nash, on right of people to peaceably assemble.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

No. 149. By Delegate Marthaler, on union coöperation in breweries.

No. 151. By Delegate Marthaler, on coöperation in breweries by members of Coopers' International union.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS.

No. 153. On boycotting carriage manufacturers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

No. 154. By Delegate Barnes, on amendment to Article III, Section 5.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

No. 155. By Delegate Henry Miller on organizing the south.

Moved that after 11.50 A. M., no more resolutions be introduced.

Agreed to.

Delegate M. B. McCarthy introduced resolution No. 157, on changing headquarters of the American Federation of Labor; and resolution No. 158, on city where to locate headquarters of the American Federation of Labor were passed over without reference.

Resolution No. 160, by Delegate McGuire:

RESOLVED, We deplore the introduction of any sectarian or captious side issues among the working people. Such movements are destined to divide labor's forces and produce bitter antagonisms as they produce religious bigotry, provoke rancorous intolerance, and divert the working people from working out their own emancipation from the galling slavery of the present social and political conditions.

RESOLVED, That we here and now reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.

Unanimously adopted.

The time to close introduction of resolutions having arrived, no more resolutions were allowed to be presented except by unanimous consent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 115, by Delegate Jensen:

WHEREAS, The present system of using a separate label for each and every organization makes it very difficult for members of organized labor to keep themselves conversant with those now in force, and being continually adopted, and

WHEREAS, This conflicting system works harm to the cause of those unions whose work requires a label that it may be easily recognized,

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the various unions already using labels, to use the label of the American Federation of Labor in conjunction with their own wherever practicable, and to those about to adopt labels, that they decide to use the label above recommended.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 122, by Delegate Pouchot:

WHEREAS, The Tin, Sheet Iron and Corncorn Workers' International Association have placed a boycott on the product of the firm of Mesker Bros., general contractors of tin and sheet iron work, of St. Louis, Mo., and

WHEREAS, Such boycott was caused by the action of said firm in refusing to pay the scale of our organization, and declining to employ union men, therefore

RESOLVED, That the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby indorse said boycott and notify

the St. Louis Building Trades' Council and St. Louis Trades' and Labor Union of such action.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 124, by Delegate Marthaler, on Menasha Wooden Ware Co., was withdrawn.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 126, by Delegate Loebenberg, on not patronizing stores who keep open after 6 P. M., was withdrawn.

Agreed to.

Substitute for Resolution No. 126, by Delegates Nash and Loebenberg:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States, appreciating as it does the benefits its members have derived through the co-operation of the different trades affiliated with this body, it still claims through its representatives that unless it continues to receive the support of this Federation, and the local unions affiliated with it, the future progress of the Clerks' Association will, to great extent, be curtailed; and,

WHEREAS, The retail clerk is no longer looked upon as a counter hopper, but as a wage-worker, in every sense the term implies, and stands ready to render assistance to any and all trades in any justifiable demand; feeling that it is necessary to promulgate cohesion of all laboring people and educate them to stand by each other in order to carry out our principles; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor proclaim to all labor organizations that they stand by the clerks in their struggle for better conditions in all localities, and that this convention recommend the imposing of a fine on all members found violating this proclamation; as it is an imperative duty on all wage-earners, that they stand by each other, and use all justifiable means to gain their demands.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 128, by Delegates Nash and Loebenberg:

WHEREAS, There are numerous merchants in Chicago whose patronage is almost entirely derived from organized labor; and,

WHEREAS, Several of said merchants are known to have denied their employees the privilege of becoming members of the Retail Clerks' Association, committee after committee having waited on these employers and received no satisfactory replies as to their reasons for such action; be it

RESOLVED, That after January 1, the Clerks' Association be instructed to publish a list of all unfair employers. Further

RESOLVED, That all members of local unions in Chicago affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be instructed to withdraw their patronage from said firms, until such time as their names shall be taken from the list by the Clerks' Association.

Committee recommend reference to local bodies.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 131, by Delegate Aalborg:

WHEREAS, The wholesale clothing manufacturers, Kahn, Shoenbrun & Co., of Chicago, persist in discriminating against members of the United Garment Workers of America, and refuse absolutely to arbitrate the matter, and also manufacture under the pernicious tenement house and sweating system; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the public and organized labor not to patronize the goods or deal with any retail merchant handling the goods of said manufacturers.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 132½, by Delegate Pomeroy, on Local Union No. 6, of Chicago, attached to International Metal Polishers' Union, was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 134½, by Delegate Weismann:

RESOLVED, That no affiliated organization be permitted to insert advertisement of boycotted firms in their publications, and that editors of same be so instructed.

Committee amend by substituting the following:

RESOLVED, That we severely condemn the publication of advertisements of boycotted firms in the journals or souvenirs of affiliated organizations and request that greater care in this matter be exercised in the future.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 86, by Lasters' Union, on protection of trade labels was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 131½, by Delegate Weismann:

RESOLVED, To re-indorse the boycott on the American Biscuit Co., and Aldrich and Bremner Baking Companies of Chicago, in particular; and,

RESOLVED, To instruct the incoming Executive Council to bring this matter to the attention of the labor press and the affiliated organizations and to issue a special circular on the subject.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 145, by Delegate Henry Miller:

WHEREAS, B. F. Keith, proprietor of the Union Square Theatre, in New York, has chosen to employ non-union men, and bids open defiance to the just demands of the electric wiremen, theatrical mechanics, carpenters and engineers, to employ none but union men, and

WHEREAS, This firm has like establishments in the cities of Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa.; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor endorse the boycott placed upon the firm in question.

Adopted.

No. 73, by Delegate Lee, was read, and on motion the preamble was stricken out and the resolution adopted as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor indorse the boycott placed upon the Armour Packing Companies' products by the International Association of Machinists No. 92 and other labor organizations of Kansas City, Mo.

Moved that the label of the Coopers' International Union receive official sanction of the American Federation of Labor.

Agreed to.

Delegate Drummond moved that Resolutions Nos. 157 and 158, on changing headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and city to which the change is to be made, be referred to a special committee of three.

Moved that subject matter of Resolution Nos. 157 and 158 be deferred until after the election of officers.

Agreed to.

By Delegate Morgan:

WHEREAS, The fundamental principle of the American Federation of Labor is co-operation, that is, co-operation of all its parts to assist, support and advance the interests of each and all its component organizations; and,

WHEREAS, The International Machinists' Union is a child of the Federation called into life by order of its 10th annual convention; and,

WHEREAS, The natural support to which it is entitled, is hereby requested; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the officers, delegates and members of organizations represented in the American Federation of Labor, be and are hereby instructed to heartily co-operate with, and aid the International Machinists' Union in its work of organization.

Committee reported favorable.

After a lengthy debate the convention adjourned to meet in executive session at 2 P. M.

SIXTH DAY.—Afternoon Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted:

Klestil, W. J. Miller, Van Horn, Chadwick.

Moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the morning session.

Agreed to.

Delegate Prescott called to the chair.

Moved that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be resumed and after a lengthy debate Delegate Weismann offered the following substitute for Delegate Morgan's resolution:

RESOLVED, That this convention heartily endorses the present movement of the International Machinists' Association to drop the color line from their constitution and that the delegates of this convention be urged to use their best endeavors to convince the locals of the association to agree to the proposition in question in order to bring about harmony in the machinists' organizations of this country.

Delegate Drummond moved the previous question on Delegate Weismann's substitute, and on motion was ordered put, and lost.

Delegates Barnes and McGlynn asked to be recorded in the negative.

Delegate McGlynn moved to refer the whole matter to the incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

The special committee of five reported as follows:

First.—Your committee has listened to a statement from the Executive Council in regard to the subject matter of the resolution, and find that the Executive Council are blameless in the matter.

Second.—We find that a souvenir had been contracted for by President Gompers, and the amount received for the same has, we believe, been expended by him in the interest of the Federation.

Third.—We recommend, however, that in the future, no official souvenir be printed.

Fourth.—We recommend also that the President give to this convention a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures, in order that the fullest information on the subject be accorded to all delegates. (Signed),

L. R. CARL,
MARTIN FOX,
T. J. ELDERKIN,
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
F. K. FOSTER.

President Gompers then, in compliance with the recommendation of the committee, made a full and complete statement of all the matters in connection with the case.

Moved to adopt the recommendation of committee that in the future the American Federation of Labor publish no souvenir.

After considerable discussion it was resolved to extend the hour of adjournment to 5:30 and reassemble at 7 P. M.

Agreed to.

And at the appointed hour the convention adjourned.

SIXTH DAY—Evening Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—CONTINUED.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1893.

Convention called to order at 7 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

Roll called and the following absentees noted: Van Horn, McKinney, Klestil, Coughlin, W. J. Miller, Hofher, Chadwick, Jones.

Delegate Bandlow moved that the reading of the minutes of the afternoon session be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Delegate Prescott called to the chair.

Previous question being called for on the

third paragraph of the report, it was put and carried by a vote of 36 for to 25 against.

Moved that we divide the balance of the report of the committee and act on the paragraphs separately.

Paragraphs, 1, 2 and 4 agreed to and on motion the report of the committee as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Moved that when the executive session was raised that the chairman read the report of the special committee.

Agreed to.

Executive session raised.

Delegate Reichers moved that after the re-

port of the committee on law, so far as the officers to be elected are concerned, that we go into the election of officers.

Agreed to.

Delegate Prescott then read the report of the special committee and made a statement of the proceedings of the executive session and moved its adoption and that the report be spread upon the minutes.

Agreed to.

The Committee on Laws reports as follows:
To Officers and Members:

We, your Law Committee, would respectfully submit a report on an amendment by J. B. Lennon, to

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected by the convention.

Report unfavorable, and recommend the present Section 1, Article V, be amended by striking out the word "two" and insert the word "four."

Adopted.

Resolution No. 141, by Delegate Powers.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorse the action of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago in securing one of the World's Fair buildings in the interest of trade unions and other bodies in the interest of labor. Such building to be known as a People's Palace or such other appropriate name as may herein after be agreed to as the local committees may designate.

(Signed).

J. McBRIDE,
R. POWERS,
J. T. VALENTINE,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
Committee.

Adopted.

Moved to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing term.

Agreed to.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Delegate Elderkin called to the chair.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

Delegate Reichers* nominated Samuel Compers.

Delegate Penna nominated John McBride.

Delegate Henry Miller nominated Wm. Anderson, who declined.

Delegate Hoffer nominated Henry Weismann, who declined in favor of Samuel Compers.

Delegate Drummond nominated P. J. McGuire, who declined in favor of John McBride.

Delegate Skeffington nominated Frank Foster, who declined in favor of Samuel Compers, and seconded his nomination.

Delegate Daly nominated W. C. Pomeroy, who declined in favor of John McBride.

Delegate Valentine moved that nominations close, which was agreed to.

• The chair announced that all candidates except Samuel Compers and John McBride had declined, and on a call of the roll resulted as follows:

For Compers—Weisman, Skeffington, Wm. Anderson, Bechtold, C. J. Anderson, J. Smith, Barnes, Dernel, Neuroth, Nash, Loebenberg, Marthaler, Guntner, Reichers, Aalborg, Marden, E. C. Smith, Keyes, Keefe, Morgan, Byron, Fureseth, Elderkin, Ross, Lennon, Prescott, W. J. Miller, Dorsey, Drummond, Belz, Grimes, Weber, Scheel, P. Smith, Hoffer, Frank McCarty, Foster, Hart, J. A. Tracy, Loeffler, Looby, Drach, Jones, Beulanger,—representing 1,314 votes.

For McBride—Van Horn, McGuire, Linehan, Longsdon, Carl, Dopheide, H. Miller, Kelly, Pomeroy, Kenchan, Valentine, Eas, Metcalf, Carney, Brettell, Hughes, Pouchot, McBride, Penna, Call, Miller, Glackin, McKinney, Mahon, Powers, Jensen, Daly, Green, Gear, Duncan, M. Griffin, Dunn, T. J. Griffin, Morris, McGlynn, Armstrong, M. B. McCarthy, Dixon, Lien, Nolan, Glendenning, Carnody,—representing 1,222 votes.

Samuel Compers having received a majority of all votes cast, Delegate Penna moved that his election be made unanimous, which was agreed to, and Chairman Elderkin declared Samuel Compers duly elected president for the ensuing term.

President Compers resumed the chair and in a few well-chosen words thanked the convention for the confidence again reposed in him.

NOMINATIONS FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delegate Foster nominated C. L. Drummond, who declined in favor of P. J. McGuire.

Delegate Daly nominated P. J. McGuire.

There being no other candidate, Delegate McGuire was unanimously elected First Vice-President for the ensuing term and so declared by the chair.

NOMINATIONS FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delegate Weismann nominated C. L. Drummond.

Delegate M. B. McCarthy nominated P. J. Kelly, who declined in favor of Jas. Brettell.

Delegate Mahon nominated W. A. Carney, who declined in favor of and nominated Jas. Brettell, who, in turn, declined in favor of C. L. Drummond.

Delegate McGlynn moved to elect C. L. Drummond by acclamation.

Carried unanimously, and C. L. Drummond declared elected Second Vice-President for the ensuing term.

NOMINATIONS FOR THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delegate Skeffington nominated W. H. Marden, who declined in favor of Jas. Brettell.

Delegate W. J. Anderson nominated P. H. Penna, who declined.

Delegate Van Horn nominated Jas. Brettell.

Delegate John Smith nominated Jas. Duncan, who declined in favor of Jas. Brettell.

Delegate Powers moved to make the election of Jas. Brettell unanimous, which was agreed to, and so declared by the chair.

NOMINATIONS FOR FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delegate Skeffington nominated W. H. Marden.

Delegate Dunn nominated P. J. Kelly.

Delegate Hoffer nominated T. J. Morgan, who declined.

Delegate Pomeroy moved to proceed with the roll call.

On a vote being taken and before the result was announced, Delegate Kelly moved that the election of W. H. Marden be made unanimous.

Agreed to.

Mr. W. H. Marden was then declared duly elected Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

NOMINATIONS FOR SECRETARY.

Delegate Looby nominated Chris. Evans.

Delegate Belz nominated Robert Bandlow, who declined in favor of Chris. Evans.

Delegate Hart nominated Louis Nash.

Delegate Daly nominated J. J. Linehan, who declined in favor of Chris. Evans.

Delegate Elderkin moved that nominations close.

Agreed to.

President Gompers appointed Delegate Derrnell to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

On a vote being taken, and before the result was announced, Delegate Nash moved that the election of Chris. Evans be made unanimous, which was agreed to, and President Gompers declared Chris. Evans duly elected secretary for the ensuing term.

NOMINATIONS FOR TREASURER.

Delegate McGlynn nominated J. B. Lennon and moved that his election be made unanimous, which was agreed to.

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THREE FOR CONFERENCE WITH THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Delegate Lennon nominated Henry Weismann.

Delegate Barnes nominated T. J. Morgan.

Delegate Drummond nominated Frank Foster.

Delegate Longsdon nominated P. J. McGuire.

Delegate Nash nominated Chas. Reichers.

Delegate Reichers nominated Adolph Strasser.

Delegate Van Horn nominated John McBride.

Delegate McBride nominated Samuel Gompers.

Delegates Weismann, Morgan, Reichers (Strasser withdrawn), McBride declined, which left Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank Foster as the three candidates.

Delegate Linehan called to the chair.

Moved that Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank Foster be selected as a committee of three to meet in conference with representatives of the various national labor organizations, as set forth in the invitation extended by the communication received from J. R. Sovereign, General Master Workman, and John W. Hayes, General Secretary-Treasurer, order Knights of Labor.

Motion adopted.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate C. J. Anderson asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Moved that Resolution Nos. 157 and 158, on change of headquarters and location of same, be laid on the table, was lost by a vote of 27 for to 25 against.

Delegate Bandlow called to the chair.

Delegate Penna moved to adopt Resolution No. 157, by Delegate M. B. McCarthy, favoring change of location of headquarters.

The previous question was then called and put, and the resolution to change headquarters was lost by a vote of 980 for to 1,483 against.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Morgan moved that when convention adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. Sunday, December 17, 1893.

Amended to meet at 10 A. M.

Amendment to the amendment that the convention meet again at 9 A. M. Monday, and by a vote of 52 for and 20 against the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Delegate McGlynn requested to be recorded as voting in the negative.

At 11 P. M. the convention adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 A. M., President Gompers in the chair.

After roll call Delegate Bandlow moved to dispense reading of the minutes.

Agreed to.

Secretary Evans read the following communication from Geo. E. McNeil:

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1893.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.:

Upon the Congress of Labor now assembled depends more than upon any organization the emancipation of laborers from the tyranny of mammonized competition. Not by leaps in the dark but by steps in the light shall we reach the march of liberty, fraternity and equality.

GEO. E. McNEIL.

Ordered filed and spread on the minutes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 80, by Delegate Guntner:

WHEREAS, The Furniture Workers' Union of America, have during the last four years passed through several severe contests with the united capitalists of our trade; and,

WHEREAS, Union No. 5, of Cincinnati, has apparently been singled out for complete destruction, because of its persistent efforts to reduce the hours of labor; and,

WHEREAS, Should we fail in our efforts to secure a peaceful adjustment at the beginning of the new year, we are determined to continue the good fight; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this convention hereby instruct its officers, and urge upon the organizations represented herein, to give the strongest support possible to the Furniture Workers' Union in this, its righteous struggle.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 156, by Delegate Van Horn:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to send out an appeal which will be furnished by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, urging the trades councils and organizers to persuade barbers in such localities where the barbers are yet unorganized to embrace unionism and affiliate with the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive officers be requested to comply with the within resolution.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 147, by Delegate McGlynn:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor strenuously opposes any alteration of terms of contract or extension of time of payment in the matter of the debt owed to the

United States by the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and urges the proper United States officials to take immediate legal steps to insure the payment of said debt, as per contract, or failing payment, to take possession, ownership and control of said railroads, they to be thenceforth used and managed by and for the benefit of the people of this nation.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 150, by Delegate Marthaler:

WHEREAS, The distillers of the United States are taking advantage of and evading the internal revenue law relating to the refilling of old barrels; and,

WHEREAS, The same is an injury to the whisky barrel trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention that we instruct our delegate to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to do all in his power to get through a resolution to petition Congress to amend this law so as to prohibit the refilling of any old barrel with alcohol or spirits.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 148, by Delegate Marthaler:

WHEREAS, The filling of old or second-hand barrels with food products has been proven to be detrimental to the good health of the public at large; and,

WHEREAS, The health of our citizens should be first in the minds of the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention that each local union connected with the C. I. U. draft and have passed and, if possible, have indorsed by the health boards of their localities, resolutions abolishing the use of old or other second-hand barrels or packages for the packing of food products; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That our delegate to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor lay this matter before that body, and do all in his power to further the object of this resolution.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 133, by Delegate Gear:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the fundamental law of the State of Illinois is inadequate, according to the interpretation put upon it by the judiciary of this commonwealth, to properly safeguard the rights of the toilers of this state; therefore, the American Federation of Labor, in thirteenth annual session, recommends the ratification of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the States of Illinois:

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that there be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois, for their ratification or rejection, at the next general election for members of the next General Assembly, the following additional amendment to the constitution.

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to enact and provide for the enforcement of all

laws that it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employees.

Adopted by the House by a two-thirds vote, April 13, 1893.

Concurred in by the Senate by a two-thirds vote, June 8, 1893.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 159, by Delegate Nash:

WHEREAS, There is an order in effect in the office of the Chief of Police of Chicago that sets aside the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right of the people peaceably to assemble in public places and discuss their grievances; and,

WHEREAS, When the unemployed of the city of Chicago attempt to meet in a public place—the Columbus monument on the lake front—within the meaning of the Constitution, they are immediately set upon by the police with clubs and brutally maltreated. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we condemn this revival of such tyranny as George III. sought to impose upon our revolutionary fathers, and which they successfully resisted even to warfare for their rights.

Adopted.

Communication No. 143:

Room 77, Custom House,
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1893.

Mr. J. J. Linehan, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—I desire, through you, to submit to the labor convention, now in session in this city, some observations in regard to the "Alien Contract-Labor Law," resulting from my experience officially; to suggest certain amendments thereto, which, after consideration, should they meet the approval of the assembly, I assume that honorable body will take the proper steps to at once secure such additional legislation.

The law was enacted at the behests of organized labor—for their benefit as well as protection from the rapacity of employers. Like all new statutes it was largely experimental; its defects only appearing on its practical application. The evidence of this is found in the several amendments that have already been adopted, although the original act was only passed February 20, 1885. (23 Stat. 332.)

Many and constant violations of the law are almost of daily occurrence, and while many suits have been commenced, few convictions have been secured, and many suits, even where guilt was not questioned, were never commenced, because the law officers advised that conviction could not be had.

Under a joint resolution of Congress admitting the bringing of employees to the World's Columbian Fair, there are now over 500 men in the country who are here in open violation of the law, and yet the authorities decide there is no way to deport them.

The courts seem to construe the law as applicable only to cheap or what may be termed common laborers, or that it was made almost solely with reference to cases of strikes, to prevent the importation of laborers to take the places of our citizens.

Any foreigner may contract and bring to this country with him all the laborers he may desire with impunity, if he sets them to work for himself for a little while.

The law is not clear that an "import" who becomes a public charge within one year after landing, can be deported. This should be amended so as to leave no question in such cases.

While an amendment of the law gives an informer one-half of the fine collected, yet in all cases of conviction the employer is to be fined and the employee is to be deported. This should be so amended as to give the imported employee who gives the information leading to conviction, one-half the fine, and exemption from deportation. This would open the door for many convictions that cannot now be had, because of the mutual interest of employer and employee to suppress the evidence in the case.

Chicago is now the supreme labor center of the country. Parties landing at any of our ports can, under previous "coaching," give such evasive answers to the officers as to enable them to pass, even though on their way to their previously engaged employment, and it is only when they reach their destination that it can be known they are "contract laborers." This would seem to require that this city be made a point where the government should have at all times its authorized commissioners, with constant open doors, to receive and promptly decide all cases brought before them, either by its officers or by members of labor organizations, or individuals.

In brief, the remedies should be strengthened in every direction.

The officers of the immigration bureau have called the attention of Congress to these defects. I am firm in the belief that if the labor organizations of the country take up the subject in an appeal to the Chairman of the Congressional Labor Committee, that such amendments as they may suggest will be adopted.

Respectfully,

H. C. BRADSBY,

Immigration Inspector.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 70, by Delegate Van Horn:

WHEREAS, Certain legislation known as "The Repeal of the Sherman Bill," has recently been passed by the federal government; and,

WHEREAS, This legislation has failed to improve the financial or commercial condition of the country, but, on the contrary, has intensified the distress that has recently prevailed in all of the industries throughout the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The resolutions adopted at the silver convention, held in Chicago on August 1 and 2, 1893, voice the sentiments of the masses of the people of this country; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse said resolutions and recommend to the members of Congress and of the United States Senate, that they pass a free-coinage silver bill, at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, as the one of the means of relieving the present monetary stringency, and of a return to national prosperity; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately forward to the United States Senate and House of Representatives a copy of these resolutions.

Majority of committee reported back without recommendation.

Minority of committee reported favorably.

Moved to concur in the minority report.

Delegate McGuire amends by striking out the word "only" and substituting the words "one of the."

Carried.

The minority report, as amended by Delegate McGuire, was adopted.

Resolution No. 22, by Delegate McGlynn:

RESOLVED, That this session of the American Federation of Labor approves of the idea of uniformity of farm produce transportation, and we advise affiliated bodies to discuss the plan proposed and report their action at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. Printed copies of the plan to be furnished by the Propaganda Committee of the Pacific coast without any expense whatever to this body.

Committee reported back without recommendation.

Moved to adopt the resolution.

Delegate Carney moved to strike out the word "approves."

Delegate Morgan amended, to strike out the words "to report back to the next convention."

Delegate Barnes moved that the subject matter be referred back to the committee.

Delegate Frank McCarthy moved to lay the matter on the table.

Motion lost.

Moved to withdraw consideration of resolution.

Granted.

Delegate McGlynn offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 22:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor deem the idea of uniformity of transportation of farm products worthy of consideration, and we refer it to affiliated bodies for discussion.

The time of adjournment having arrived during the remarks of Delegate Barnes, President Gompers declared the convention adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1893.

Convention called to order at 2 P. M., President Gompers in the chair.

After roll call it was moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Delegate Barnes resumed his remarks on the substitute for the resolution.

After further discussion on the subject, Delegate Kelly moved the previous question, which was put, and the substitute of Delegate McGlynn was adopted by a vote of 41 for to 13 against.

Delegates Weismann, John Smith, Jensen, Bechtold, F. McCarthy, Barnes, Marthaler, Morgan, Weber, Gear, Hofher and Bandlow requested to be recorded as voting in the negative.

The Secretary read telegrams from C. S. Denny, mayor of Indianapolis, Ind.; from Chas. F. Wilson, Vice-President, and Olney Newell, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.; and from Donald Fletcher, President, and Thos. S. Smith, Secretary, Denver Real Estate and Stock Exchange, Denver, Colo., extending invitations to hold the next convention in their respective cities.

Ordered noted and filed.

Communications from F. P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, regretting his inability to be present at the con-

vention, but expressing his best wishes for the success of the convention. One from Percy Daniels, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Kansas, on graduated income tax, and expressing his best wishes that the deliberations of the convention may be harmonious. One from M. D. Van Horn, Mayor of Denver, Colo., extending a cordial invitation to hold the next convention in that city. One from J. S. Coxey, Massillon, Ohio, on expressing thanks to the convention for its approval of his good roads plan, were ordered read, noted and put on file.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS

To the Officers and Members of American Federation of Labor in Convention:

Your Committee on Laws respectfully report, on subject matter referred to them, the following as the result of their considerations:

AS APPEARS IN PROGRAM:

1. By Detroit trades and labor unions.

AMENDMENT TO PREAMBLE:

Organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, for this reason we have organized the American Federation of Labor. But the final emancipation from wage slavery can only be accomplished through the economic and independent political organization of the wage worker.

Committee report unfavorable.

Recommendation concurred in.

2. Resolution No. 96: To amend Section 2, Article VII, of the Constitution, by adding the following:

When a national or international union has been formed, the president shall notify all local unions of that trade to affiliate with such national or international union, and unless such notification be complied with within three months, their charter shall be revoked.

Agreed to.

3. By Delegate Weismann: Repeal Section 6, Article IV, and substitute the following:

No delegate shall be entitled to voice or vote in the convention who is not actively employed in the trade he or she represents except such delegates who are general officers of such organization.

Committee report unfavorable.

Agreed to.

4. Submitted by Detroit Trade and Labor Union: Amendment to Article IV, Section 1.

No delegate shall be entitled to a representative seat in the convention who is not actively employed at the trade he or she represents, except such delegates are officers of organizations favoring government ownership of the telegraph.

Committee report unfavorable.

Agreed to.

Also by Cigar Makers' International Union: Resolution No. 40.

Committee make unfavorable report.

Agreed to.

We recommend as a substitute, add to Section 6, Article IV: "But no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent."

Adopted.

Resolution No. 41, by Delegates of the International Cigar Makers' Union:

Article VIII, Section 2. Strike out the following: "Provided, however, that organizations represented in this convention whose delegates have been instructed to oppose the levying of an assessment shall not be liable to suspension until the matter is acted on at their next national or international convention."

Reported favorably by the committee and adopted.

Resolution No. 39, by Delegate Boulanger:

WHEREAS, In several instances during the past year central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have attempted to interfere in the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor, namely the autonomy of the subordinate bodies of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled take this opportunity of declaring such acts contrary to its purpose and once more guarantee all subordinate bodies autonomy and free from interference in the control of their international affairs.

Committee reports unfavorable.

Report concurred in.

AS APPEARS ON PROGRAM.

8. By Delegate Lennon:

Article V, Section 2. The Executive Council shall have power to make loans to affiliated

unions upon application of the proper officers of such unions. No loans shall be made without good and sufficient surety, and no loans shall be made for a longer period than six months, but the Executive Council shall have the power to extend the time of any loan for a second period of six months or longer.

And 9. By Delegate Lennon:

Article V, Section 3. During the absence of either the President or Secretary from the office of the American Federation of Labor, the officer remaining in charge of the general office shall have power and shall transact all business coming to the office usually transacted by the officer absent.

Committee report unfavorable, believing it sufficiently covered by Article X, Section 1.

Concurred in.

10. By Delegate Prescott, to amend Article VII, Section 2, of the Constitution by adding the following:

It shall also prepare and present to the convention in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the convention, except it has been so reported upon by the Executive Council.

Approve and recommend adoption.

Agreed to.

11. By Delegate Weismann: Amend Section 3, Article IV, as follows:

No delegate shall be entitled to vote or voice in the convention who represents an organization, affiliated either directly or through its locals with a local central body of labor organizations in which a suspended or seceding local of a national or international union is represented that is connected with this Federation.

The committee reported unfavorable, and recommended the adoption as a substitute to Section 3, Article IV, add to section the following:

"Or any central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section."

Moved to concur in the report.

Delegate Wm. Anderson moved the previous question, and was ordered, and on a vote being taken, the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 1,592 for to 640 against.

Delegate McBride moved to reconsider the vote on Section 3, Article IV.

Carried.

Delegate McBride moved to amend by striking out the words "or refuses to affiliate with" in Section 3, Article IV, of the constitution.

Delegate Drummond called to the chair.

Delegate Hofner moved the previous question on the motion to strike out, and on a vote being taken, was agreed to.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

A vote was then taken on the motion as amended by the committee, and was adopted.

Resolution No. 60, by Delegate Van Horn: Committee reported unfavorable.

Resolution No. 19, also on programme, by J. Mee, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance.

Committee reported unfavorable.

Article III, Section 4, of the programme.

Committee reported unfavorable.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

12. By Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich.

It shall be the duty of the President of the American Federation of Labor to supply semi-annually to all affiliated central bodies as well as to all national or international unions a list and addresses of secretaries of central bodies as well as the organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommend to favorable consideration of incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

13. Article III, Section 4. Strike out in first line annually and insert instead biennially. Committee report unfavorable.

Agreed to.

14. Article V, Section 5. Add after the word Convention "and no one shall be eligible to more than two terms in succession as President.

Committee report unfavorable.

Agreed to.

Second Vice-President Carney called to the chair.

15. By International Furniture Workers' Union of America:

RESOLVED, That in the future no professional politician be appointed an organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee report unfavorable.

Delegate Pomeroy offered the following substitute:

RESOLVED, No person holding a political position shall be appointed organizer.

Delegate Penna moved to amend the original report by striking out the words "in the future."

Moved that the subject matter be laid on the table, and was carried by a vote of 32 to 21.

President Gompers resumed the chair.

Delegate Wm. Anderson moved to extend the session to 6 P. M., and on a vote being taken was lost.

Delegate Daly moved the suspension of the rules to take up the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 111:

WHEREAS, The necessity of having all work in the construction of a building thoroughly inspected is apparent to all, and every means should be taken to insure the safety of the tenants in every respect; and,

WHEREAS, The construction of fire places has through the competition of employer's degenerated, and calls forth a serious protest from those engaged in that calling, as well as calling the attention of the departments of building in all cities, to the need of a thorough inspection of the same.

RESOLVED, That this convention hereby recommend to the various municipal governments the appointment of a fire place inspector, and that the same be selected from the craft representing the same.

Delegate McGlynn moved to extend the session to 5:30.

Agreed to.

After considerable discussion Delegate Drach moved the previous question, and on a vote being taken, the resolution was adopted.

Delegate Powers asked to introduce the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That we extend the thanks of this convention to the people of Chicago through its representatives in the Common Council for courtesies extended in granting the use of the Council Chamber for the holding of this convention and the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor furnish a copy of this resolution to the City Council.

Unanimously adopted.

Delegate Carney moved to suspend the rules to vote on the election of a place to hold the convention next year.

Agreed to.

NOMINATIONS.

Delegate Ida Keyes nominated Indianapolis, Ind.

Delegate Neuroth nominated Denver, Col.

On roll call Denver was selected as the place to hold the convention next year, by a vote of 1,192 for Denver, and Indianapolis, 1,071.

President Gompers then declared Denver as being the choice of the convention as the place of meeting.

After which the convention adjourned at 5:45 P. M.

EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1893.

Convention called to order with President Gompers in the chair at 9 A. M.

On motion the roll-call and the reading of the minutes of previous day's session were dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Delegate Glendenning moved to suspend the rules to hear the report of the Grievance Committee.

Agreed to.

The grievance of the Gold Gilders' Union 5768 was then reported upon by the Committee on Grievance. A majority and minority vote were submitted. The majority recommended that the entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council. The minority recommended that the convention proper take the matter under consideration. After a lengthy discussion and explanation by the delegate of the union and the president, the majority report of the committee referring the matter to the incoming Executive Council was adopted.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS RESUMED.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS CONTINUE THEIR REPORT.

Resolution No. 135, by Delegate Guntner, on recommending a change in the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee report unfavorable, it being a grievance without specifications.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 140, by Delegate Dennis:

WHEREAS, One of the oldest and best secret organizations ever instituted by the mind of man, hold all their elections of officers without nominations, and that this method has been found to be most pre-eminently successful:

RESOLVED, For the better preservation of the American Federation of Labor, that all elections of officers in the future of this body, be made without nominations, each delegate voting his choice in silence by secret ballot.

Committee report unfavorable.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 136:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be empowered to settle all disputes arising between affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee amend by adding the words "when requested by both parties in dispute."

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted as amended, and reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be empowered, when requested by both

parties in dispute, to settle all disputes arising between affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL OR FEDERATED BODIES.

AS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LAW, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Local or Federated Bodies beg leave to respectfully report as their opinion that the existing laws regulating and relative to local federated bodies are insufficient, incomplete and in some cases unwise, and we respectfully submit the following amendments in lieu of existing laws and pending resolutions, the same to be incorporated under the head of Article X, and entitled Local or Federated Bodies.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1. Local central labor unions shall be formed whenever possible by the local unions of the national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 2. Three local unions shall constitute a sufficient number to hold an American Federation of Labor charter for a local central labor union.

Sec. 3. It is incumbent upon all local central labor unions to use every persuasion possible to the end that all affiliated local unions shall join the national or international union of their crafts where such exist and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 4. Article IV. No central labor union or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by a national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of being denied representation in general conventions of this Federation. It shall be the duty of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join chartered central labor unions in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all federal labor unions under its jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council and local central labor unions, shall use all possible means to organize and connect as local unions to national or international unions the workers in their vicinity; to aid the formation of national or international unions where none exist, and to organize as federal labor unions where the number of craftsmen preclude other forms of organization.

Sec. 7. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for charters from local unions or federal labor unions from a vicinity where a chartered central labor union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

Sec. 8. Whenever three central labor unions exist in a state, they shall organize a State

Federation of Labor, to whose deliberations representatives of organized labor shall be invited.

Sec. 9. Charters shall not be granted by state federations of labor, that power to be vested solely in the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Officers of national and international unions affiliated therewith.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman,
M. McGLYNN, Secretary,
JAMES J. DALY,
JAMES BRETTELL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW CONTINUED.

Upon the matter referred to us from the Committee on Local or Federated Bodies, we report as follows:

Sec. 1. Unfavorable. Sufficiently covered by law.

Approved of.

Sec. 2. Unfavorable. Sufficiently covered by law.

Approved of.

Sec. 3. Unfavorable.

Approved of.

Sec. 4. Relating to Section 5 of Article IV, the committee recommends adoption.

Approved of.

Sec. 6. After inserting before the word "local" on the first line the words "the Executive Council and" the committee recommend adoption.

Approved of.

Sec. 7. Recommend adoption.

Concurred in.

Sec. 8. Report unfavorable.

Agreed to.

Sec. 9. Recommend adoption.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 154, by Delegate Barnes:

Amendment to Article III, Section 5. Strike out the word "shall" on the second line, and insert the word "may." Strike out all after the word "elect" on line five.

The resolution as amended reads as follows:

Sec. 5. All resolutions of a general character, or propositions for changes in this constitution may be sent by delegates-elect or the officers of affiliated organizations to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the assembling of conventions. The Secretary shall have the same compiled and printed as a program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect.

Committee report favorably.

Concurred in.

Your committee would further recommend that the incoming Executive Council be authorized and directed to codify and classify the constitutional provisions approved by the convention.

JOHN McBRIDE,
R. POWERS,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
P. J. McGUIRE,
J. MAHLON BARNES, Sec.
Committee.

Moved to adopt the report of the committee as a whole.

Agreed to.

Delegate McBride moved that the report of the committee as amended be adopted—and all existing laws inconsistent with these laws be hereby repealed.

Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS —CONTINUED.

Resolution No. 153, by Delegate Dopheide:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the American Federation of Labor that many carriage and wagon firms of this country have denied their employees the short hour day, and the submitting of disputes to arbitration; therefore,

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in thirteenth annual session, that we condemn such an unfair spirit as has been manifested by the following firms in Chicago, Ill.: Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., C. P. Kimball & Co., C. J. Stone & Co., Wyman & Murphy, and J. C. Smith, and that we communicate our action to such affiliated bodies as are embraced in our jurisdiction.

Committee report favorably.

Adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Taking into consideration the vast extent of territory comprising the United States, we believe that some measures should be taken which would make the boycotts declared at the convention effective. In order to do this some centralization of effort must be made in the various localities directly interested in the several boycotts, as such effort as would secure the desired results in one location would be so much waste energy if applied in another; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the national bodies represented in the American Federation of Labor be requested to center on a few of such firms as can be most effectively worked upon in the Eastern, Middle, Southwestern and Pacific Coast states; further,

RESOLVED, That the Secretaries be instructed to forward names of such firms to the trade papers which in their judgment will be most effective in the dissemination of such news as will tend to accomplish the end in view.

W. N. MARDEN,
LOUIS NASH,
CHAS. F. REICHERS,
CHAS. F. BECHTOLD,
WM. NEUROTH.

Moved to concur in report of committee.

Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Resolution No. 28, by Delegate Wm. Anderson:

WHEREAS, There are at present connected with the American Federation of Labor two national unions claiming jurisdiction over the same branches of industry; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to use their utmost en-

deavors to effect an amalgamation of these national unions; be it further

RESOLVED, That should the Executive Council fail to bring about an amicable settlement within three months, they shall be empowered to draw up a plan of amalgamation which shall be binding upon both national organizations.

Committee report favorably.

Delegate Glackin moved to non-concur in the recommendation of the committee, and a vote being taken, was lost.

Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 15, by Cleveland Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Central Labor Union submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor a proposition for endorsement of The Cleveland Citizen, published by the Central Labor Union, as official organ of the American Federation of Labor, on such terms as may be agreed upon by the next convention of the Federation, to be held in Chicago, December, 1893, providing that twenty-five per cent of the receipts accruing to The Citizen through the aforesaid endorsement be paid into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor; further provided, that the Federation be responsible only for the announcements, articles, etc., that may be presented for publication by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and that the policy of the paper be continued as outlined by the Central Labor Union.

Committee recommend reference to the Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 17, by United Garment Workers, on an official organ of the American Federation of Labor:

The subject matter being covered by previous resolution, the committee recommend that it be placed on file.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 130, by Delegate Dennis:

WHEREAS, The bane of every mechanic and the one principal cause of defeat of almost every movement of the city workers for just conditions is the unending flow of unorganized country workers into the already overcrowded cities; and,

WHEREAS, The above fact has become so notoriously the case that many trades no longer advertise a strike.

RESOLVED, That it be the sense of this convention that still greater efforts be called for on the part of our Executive Officers and all affiliated national and international unions, to correct this evil, and more thoroughly solidify the ranks of labor by organizing all such workers into local labor unions under the American Federation of Labor.

Committee report favorably.

Concurred in.

Resolution No. 123, by Delegate Loeffler, on joining organizations detrimental to organized labor.

Withdrawn by consent of the author.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 132, by Delegate Bechtold:

WHEREAS, A vast number of German-speaking members of the American Federation of Labor are unable to read the English printed proceedings of the convention, the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States kindly requests that the incoming Executive Council be instructed to have a sufficient number of the proceedings printed in the German language.

Committee recommend reference to Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 134, by Delegate Coughlin:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its organizer, use every effort at its command to organize the tanners and curriers of this country; to urge them to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America.

Committee report favorably.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 21, by Delegate Brettell:

WHEREAS, In view of the many disastrous strikes of the past two years, wherein labor has met with defeat after defeat, it would seem that experience would teach us that labor must adopt a new plan of campaign whereby the different branches of labor may be brought nearer together and consolidate our forces, so that we may take concerted action instead of frittering away our strength fighting single-handed as we have done in the past; therefore,

RESOLVED, That a special committee be appointed to draft some plan whereby labor may be more successful in gaining a fair share of the wealth that labor has created.

Committee return without recommendation.

Delegate M. B. McCarthy moved that it be referred to the Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 16, by International Furniture Workers:

A decided stand should be taken against the publication of so many new local trade journals, but on the other hand the amalgamation of existing national trade journals should be encouraged.

Committee report favorably.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 139, by Delegate Metcalf:

RESOLVED, That the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor be located in a more central locality.

Committee report without recommendations.

Delegate Prescott moved to postpone indefinitely.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 155, by Delegate H. Miller:

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be and is hereby empowered to appoint two general organizers for the southern states to assist in the more thorough organization of all the allied crafts and the extensive and general formation of local federal labor unions under the American Federation of Labor laws; and further, Jere Dennis, of Birmingham, Ala., and Jerome Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., are respectfully submitted as being peculiarly suitable for such work.

RESOLVED, That the compensation of such general organizers be \$2 per day and necessary expenses, and that it shall be their duty to appoint assistant organizers with similar compensation to assist in the work, the incoming Executive Council to appropriate such an amount as they deem fit to put these resolutions into effect.

Committee recommend reference to the Executive Council.

Agreed to.

The committee would recommend that the delegates and the incoming Executive Council do all in their power to organize, perfect and solidify the labor organizations of America.

T. J. GRIFFIN, Chairman,

WM. C. POMEROY,

J. J. BYRON,

HENRY MILLER,

PHIL A. HOFHER, Sec'y.

Committee.

Moved to adopt report of committee as a whole.

Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

Resolution No. 149, by Delegate Marthaler: WHEREAS, The Brewers' Association have refused to buy union cooperage exclusively; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Coopers' International Union, in convention assembled, instruct our delegate to the American Federation of Labor to do all in his power to place a boycott on the product of the above named association until such time as they will make contracts with the union coopers of Milwaukee and elsewhere to use nothing but union stamped and labeled cooperage.

Moved to refer to incoming Executive Council.

Agreed to.

Resolution No. 151, by Delegate Marthaler: That the delegate to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to do all in his power to have legislation passed that all cooperage done in breweries, such as repairing, trimming and driving beer kegs should be done by members of the Coopers' International Union.

Committee recommends reference to Executive Council.

Concurred in.

We, your committee, recommend that the Brewers' International Union be requested to recognize and support, so far as possible, the union stamp of Coopers' International Union, and that the final adjustment be referred to the two bodies.

DANIEL KEEFE,
C. J. ANDERSON,
R. C. LONGSDON,
JOHN GREEN,
SAMUEL ROSS.

Committee report reference to the two bodies involved.

Concurred in.

On the protest of Delegate James Duncan, of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, asking for the revocation of charter of Musical Union No. 6061, American Federation of Labor,

the following majority and minority reports were presented by the Committee on Grievances:

MAJORITY REPORT.

In the case of Baltimore Federation of Labor against the Musical League of Baltimore, Maryland, find that the charter granted to the later-named body by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was unwarranted. We would therefore recommend that the charter of No. 6061 be revoked, and that the credentials issued to E. A. Drach be not accepted, but that he be allowed the privileges of the floor of this convention without a vote. The committee are not actuated in this course by any animosity to Union No. 6061, but believe that an amiable settlement can sooner be reached by revoking their charter, and recommending that the Baltimore Federation of Labor exert itself in a friendly manner to unite members of No. 6061, with the Baltimore Musical League.

DANIEL KEEFE,
R. C. LONGSDON,
SAMUEL ROSS,
JOHN GREEN.

MINORITY REPORT.

I, a member of the Grievance Committee, submit the following recommendations:

First—That we demand that the Baltimore Federation of Labor admit to its councils Local Union No. 17, National League of Musicians, of the United States of America (6061, American Federation of Labor.)

Second—That the Baltimore Federation of Labor use its good offices to effect an amicable settlement between Local Union No. 17, National League of Musicians, of the United States of America (6061, American Federation of Labor), and the Baltimore Musical Union.

Failing to arrive at an amicable settlement, the Baltimore Federation of Labor shall exclude from its council the Baltimore Musical Union, under penalty of being denied representation in future conventions of the American Federation of Labor. C. J. ANDERSON.

Delegate Dornell moved to refer to Executive Council and be held in abeyance until after the meeting of the National Musical Union in May next.

First Vice-President McGuire called to the chair.

After a lengthy debate the motion to refer to the Executive Council prevailed.

Delegate Hofher moved to continue in session until all business before the convention was concluded.

Agreed to.

Moved to adopt the report of the Grievance Committee as a whole.

Agreed to.

Delegate Drummond asked the privilege to introduce a resolution, which was granted, and reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of La-

bor hereby expressed its thanks to the labor organizations of Chicago, and especially to the Committee of Arrangements, for the splendid banquet and other arrangements which have helped to facilitate the business, and for the hearty welcome and entertainment tendered the visiting delegates.

RESOLVED, That we appreciate the fair, impartial and full reports accorded us by the press, and return thanks to the labor reporters thereof and forgive the artists who have worked off old stock cuts as likenesses of the delegates.

Unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 152, by Delegate Nash, on direct taxation, was, after some debate, referred to the Executive Council.

The communication from the special committee of three of this body appointed to wait

upon the Western Wheel Works was read and referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate McBride moved to refer all unfinished business to the Executive Council and that the convention adjourn *sine die*.

After a few pleasantries on the part of the delegates, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the entire delegation and a short address by President Gompers, extending his most cordial wishes for the united support of all to build up the trade union movement, the convention adjourned at 12:15 P. M., to meet at Denver, Col., Monday, December 10, 1894.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Pres.

CHRIS. EVANS, Secretary.

P. J. MAAS, Asst. Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall have power to make loans to affiliated Unions, upon application of the proper officers of such Unions. No loans shall be made without good and sufficient surety, and no loans shall be made for a longer period than six months, but the Executive Council shall have the power to extend the time of any loan for a second period of six months, but no longer.

Sec. 3. During the absence of either the President or Secretary from the office of the A. F. of L., the officer remaining in charge of the General Office shall have power and shall transact all business coming to the office usually transacted by the officer absent.

By Delegate William B. Prescott, International Typographical Union.

To amend Section 2, Article 7, of the Constitution by adding the following:

It shall also prepare and present to the Convention in printed form a concise statement of details leading up to approved and pending boycotts, and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported upon by the Executive Council.

By Delegate Henry Weismann, Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America.

Amend Section 3, Article 4, as follows:

No delegate shall be entitled to vote or voice in the Convention who represents an organiza-

tion affiliated either directly or through its locals with a local central body of labor organizations in which a suspended or seceding local of a National or International Union is represented that is connected with this Federation.

Repeal Section 6, Article 4, and substitute the following:

No delegate shall be entitled to voice or vote in the Convention who is not actively employed in the trade he or she represents, except such delegates who are general officers of such organization.

By Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Detroit, Mich.

It shall be the duty of the President of the A. F. of L. to supply semi-annually to all affiliated central bodies, as well as to all National or International Unions, a list of addresses of secretaries of central bodies as well as the organizers of the A. F. of L.

Amendment to Preamble.—Organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, for this reason we have organized the A. F. of L. But the final emancipation from wage slavery can only be accomplished through the economic and independent political organization of the wage workers.

Article 3, Section 3. Strike out first line annually and insert instead biennially.

Article 5, Section 5. Add after the word Convention "and no one shall be eligible to more than two terms in succession as President."

Amendment to Article 4, Section 1. No delegate shall be entitled to a representative seat in the Convention who is not actively employed at the trade he or she represents, except such delegates are officers of organizations favoring government ownership of the telegraph.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Delegate Jas. Brettell, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States.

WHEREAS, All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and,

WHEREAS, Many unscrupulous manufacturers and corporations, who appear to have lost all sense of honor and justice, are seeking to deprive their employes of that right which they demand for themselves, the right to organize; thus depriving them of that liberty as set forth in the Declaration of Independence; and,

WHEREAS, Many employers of labor are demanding that their employes sign away their liberty, by signing what is known as an "iron clad," thus forcing them into slavery, with starvation in many cases as the alternative, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to formulate a bill and get the same before the legislature of Pennsylvania and other States where the interests of labor demand it, to the end that it shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, or agent, officer in employ of any company or corporation to prevent employes from forming, joining and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer or employe that coerces or attempts to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ, or the employe of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50.00 (fifty dollars) for each offense or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. And, be it further,

RESOLVED, That we pledge our influence and votes to make the same a law.

By Delegate Jas. Brettell, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States.

WHEREAS, Labor is the creator of capital, we believe that labor should be placed on an equality with capital before the law, and,

WHEREAS, Labor is compelled to treat or negotiate with the representatives of capital

in fixing a price for labor, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation of Labor take the necessary steps through their President to formulate a bill and get the same before the different state legislatures, making it obligatory on the part of corporations and the representatives of capital to treat and negotiate with the representatives of labor in conference or otherwise, in the settlement of wages, disputes and in other matters when their services are called for, and that we pledge our influence and votes irrespective of party to get the principles herein set forth incorporated into law.

By Central Labor Union, Cleveland, Ohio.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Central Labor Union submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor a proposition for endorsement of The Cleveland Citizen, published by the Central Labor Union, as official organ of the A. F. of L., on such terms as may be agreed upon by the next convention of the Federation to be held in Chicago, December, 1893, providing that 25 per cent of the receipts accruing to The Citizen through the aforesaid endorsement be paid into the treasury of the A. F. of L.; further provided, that the Federation be responsible only for the announcements, articles, etc., that may be presented for publication by the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., and that the policy of the paper be continued as outlined by the C. L. U.

By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has, in convention assembled, declared in favor of the referendum system of legislation, a legal eight hour work day, and the nationalization of railroads and telegraphs, and,

WHEREAS, The above declaration of principles can only be secured through political action, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the A. F. of L., hereby pledge ourselves to support and vote only for such political party or parties as declare in their National and State-platforms in favor of the principles above recited, and we further pledge ourselves to urge upon the members of our respective Unions that they also refuse to support any political party that does not advocate the principles herein named.

RESOLVED, That all outstanding indebtedness due the A. F. of L. by affiliated organiza-

tions for loans advanced and for assessments levied prior to January 1, 1893, be and are hereby canceled, and the amounts donated to the respective Unions.

By Delegate John Green, Machine Wood Workers' International Union.

RESOLVED, That we, as organized labor of the United States of America, through the Federation of Labor, our recognized central body, do hereby demand of the Government of the United States that the Geary Law be enforced strictly to the letter for the following reasons:

First, because the Chinese are brought to this country as slaves by what are known as the Six Companies, and are held as such until the stipulated price has been paid for their freedom. Second, because they are a degraded people, and bring with them nothing but filth, vice and disease, and all efforts to elevate them to a higher standard have proven futile. Third, because they owe no allegiance to this country, and are simply here for gain, and are depriving two hundred thousand true and loyal Americans from earning an honest living. Fourth, because they, the Chinese, have degraded a part of our people on the Pacific coast to such a degree that could it be published in detail the American people would, in their just and righteous anger, sweep them off the face of the earth. Fifth, because it cannot be denied that thousands of our people are today afflicted with a private and loathsome disease contracted from this accursed race. This disease and their accursed opium habit have got a strong foothold in this country, and is gradually spreading throughout the entire length and breadth of the same. Be it, therefore, further

RESOLVED, That we ask all true Americans to stand by us and assist us in bringing this matter before the Government and the people, so that we may get rid of this curse that is sapping the very life of our nation.

By Delegate Henry Weismann, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union.

WHEREAS, The bakeshops in the large cities of every state of the country are, with but few exceptions, in a most unsanitary and filthy condition, being located in damp and miasma breeding cellars and subcellars; and

WHEREAS, The welfare of the journeymen employed in these haunts of vermin, as well as that of the consumers of the articles produced therein, the public in general, is thereby greatly impaired, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention call the attention of the factory inspection departments

of the states and the health departments of the cities wherein these pestilence-breeding bakeshops abound, to the necessity of guarding the health of the toilers and the community at large by causing such changes to be made in the location and construction of bakehouses as will protect the hygienic and moral interests of the people; be it further

RESOLVED, That we call the attention of the legislatures of the states in question to the New Jersey Factory Act, Sections 13 and 14, as being worthy of emulation, however, with an additional provision that hereafter no bakehouses and shops shall be constructed in basements, cellars or subcellars. The present Act reads as follows:

NEW JERSEY FACTORY ACT, SECTIONS 13 AND 14.

"Section 13. And be it enacted, that no cellar room or place shall be occupied as a bakehouse which is less than one-half of its height above the level of the street, footway, or ground adjoining the same, unless the following regulations are complied with: First, no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakehouse; second, no drain or pipe for carrying off sewerage or other impure matter shall have an opening within a bakehouse, unless such drain or pipe be tapped with a six-inch water seal, both within and without the wall of the bakehouse and have a ventilating pipe of one-half of the size of drain pipe between the wall and the outer trap, and which ventilating pipe shall run two feet above the roof of the building.

"Sec. 14. And be it enacted, that the sleeping places for workmen and other employed in bakehouses shall be separate and distinct from places used for the making of bread."

WHEREAS, The journeymen bakers and confectioners of San Francisco are still forced to work seven days per week, and

WHEREAS, After years of serious struggles on the part of the bakers of California to abolish Sunday work in San Francisco, they have been successful in passing a law in the last legislature of the state, providing for a day of rest per week for all toilers whose vocation does not necessitate labor on Sunday, and

WHEREAS, A number of employing bakers have combined to defeat the aforesaid law in the courts of the state by a denial of its constitutionality, causing the workmen a great deal of trouble and expense, and be it therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention heartily endorse the movement of the bakers for a day of rest and highly approve of the wise and just action of the California legislature, and furthermore does declare most emphatically that the law enacted is in strict keeping with that greatest of all constitutional truths, that the greatest good for the greatest number is

the aim and end of all good and popular government, the present system of overwork under which the bakers of San Francisco are suffering being detrimental to the public welfare from a hygienic as well as a moral point of view, and being contrary to the dignity and standard of free and honest American labor.

We, therefore, sincerely hope that the Superior Court of the city of San Francisco, where an appeal case of the employers is now pending with a view of having the law declared invalid, will uphold the act of the legislature and thus secure to the journeymen bakers a part of that social justice and welfare of which they have so long been deprived; be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. pledge every assistance at its command to obtain this end.

By International Furniture Workers' Union of America.

1. RESOLVED, That in the future no professional politician be appointed an organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

2. That convention shall take proper steps to inaugurate an independent political movement of the working classes of this country.

3. A decided stand should be taken against the publication of so many new local trade journals, but on the other hand the amalgamation of existing national trade journals should be encouraged.

4. The convention should also take a decided stand against the many internal fights among affiliated organizations in certain localities, as for instance the constant contests of the carpenters of New York City as well as in Boston, Mass., against the cabinetmakers and painters, and instruct the Executive Council to exert its authority whenever such trouble arise.

5. The loan advanced by the American Federation of Labor to the International Furniture Workers' Union be canceled.

By Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance, John Mee, President.

WHEREAS, Local central bodies, such as the Central Labor Federation of New York, have time and again accepted and even invited local trade unions into their organizations, regardless of the harm they may be inflicting upon the general movement of trade unions, and

WHEREAS, The final outcome of their ill-considered welcome of new and untried, or as under circumstances old and discredited trade unions who have in the past, instead of fulfilling their time-honored obligation of furthering the cause of united labor, turned dead

and straight against their too confident and simple-minded constituents, betraying their interests into the hands of their hereditary enemies and natural antagonists, be it

RESOLVED, That (a) the A. F. of L., be requested to force all local unions of whose trade there is a National or International Union or Alliance affiliated with the A. F. of L. in existence, to join such National or International Union or Alliance.

(b) To request and under circumstances force each National or International Alliance or Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. that has affiliated with it any local union, which in direct contradiction of all or any laws of trade unionism continues and adheres as an affiliated member of any local central organization or body which is directly or in any way involved, or maintaining any fight or antagonism against either the A. F. of L., or any National or International Union or Alliance affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the extent of either employing or recognizing men or organizations declared as scabs, or scab organizations by such National or International Unions or Alliances.

(c) To withdraw and annul all charters to such local bodies as would after due notification of such National or International Union or Alliance continue to remain affiliated with such unfraternal and stubborn local central organization.

By Delegate William B. Prescott International Typographical Union.

WHEREAS, The telegraph, like the postal system, is a means for the dissemination of intelligence among the people, and one which in its earliest history was constructed, owned and operated under the supervision of officers of the Government; and

WHEREAS, Since its passage from public to private control it has grown to be one of the most odious and tyrannical monopolies with which the people are afflicted, which extorts from an unwilling, helpless and long suffering public dividends on four and five times its real value, and the management of which is notoriously inefficient, expensive and demoralizing; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union, an organization forming part of this body, at its last session unanimously resolved on an aggressive movement in favor of restoration to governmental ownership and control of the telegraphic systems of the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, representing the organized trade and labor unions of the United States, that in taking this stand the International Typographical

Union has the cordial and earnest support of this body and of the various organizations of which it is composed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of this Federation be directed immediately on adjournment of this session, to communicate with all the various International, National and Central Labor Unions, and also with all state and local federations, entitled to representation in this body, informing them of this action, in order that each may impress upon senators and representatives in Congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of this measure of reform into law; and that said International, National and Central Labor Unions and State and Local Federations be requested to appoint subcommittees to co-operate with and place themselves in communication with the I. T. U. committee at Washington; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates present at this session, pledge ourselves, on returning to our homes, to inaugurate an energetic campaign in furtherance of this measure, not only among our respective organizations, but also in the communities in which we live, and that our best efforts will be directed to compass the defeat of all candidates for legislative positions,

national and state, who will not unqualifiedly pledge themselves to support government ownership and operation of the telegraph.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary and attested by the seal of this Federation, be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives at the national capital.

By United Garment Workers of America.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has developed to that stage where its important and varied interests require an official organ that will properly record the work and represent the interests of the many affiliated organizations, therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention authorize the incoming Executive Council to make the necessary arrangements to publish such a journal, to be conducted under the supervision of the Executive Council.

Submitted to the 13th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor by the United Garment Workers of America.

